

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 28 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN.

W. G. & R Collars
are the Satisfactory
kind. All Shapes
2 for 25c.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.
Cheapside - Napanee.

D. & A. Summer Net
Corset Dip Hip
or Girdle. 50 Cents.

WASH LAWN HOUSE SUITS \$1.25

Here is a bargain secured this week—Ladies' Wash Lawn Suits, Skirt and Jacket. Just the thing for mornings. Away ahead of a wrapper, cooler, neater, easier washed. These were intended to retail at \$1.75 to \$2.00. We cleared the manufacturers lot and offer them

AT \$1.25.

Wash Dress Skirts.

Printed Duck Skirts.
White Duck and Pique Skirts.
Unlined Lusto Skirts, Cream and Black.
Sicilian Cloth Skirts, lined or unlined.

Silk Underskirts.

Handsome Silk Skirts, Pink or Sky, \$5 00.

Wash Dress Goods.

We mention three special lines in stylish Wash Dress Materials—
American Batiste, 12½c., fast colors.
Swiss and Organdie Printed Lawns 19c., fast colors.
Silk Finish Lawns, French Organdies.
Lawns usually retailing at 40 to 50 cents, special for 25c.
New lot of Irish Linen Voiles opened this week. Splendid washers.

White Silk Waists \$3.00.

At this popular price we are offering two new numbers by far the prettiest and best value waists of the season.
Other good values at \$3.50, 3.75, and 4.00.
Also some odd lines only one of a kind, which we are closing out at wholesale prices.
See us for Waists.

3½ Yards Long

Lace Curtains, \$1.00 a Pair.

Just opened two new lots of our famous Nottingham Lace Curtains \$1 00 the pair. These are fine and wide.
Single pairs of Lace Curtains, the last of lots at cut prices. Anyone wanting just one pair will find a bargain in this lot.
Chenille Curtains all sizes.
Art Blinds, full sizes complete, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c.
Special job lot Art Blinds, lace trimmed 42c. each.

Alexandre Wash Kid Gloves

2 pearl Dome Fasteners.
Every pair guaranteed.

Butterick Patterns

Never disappoint—they fit.
July patterns now in stock.
Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

Chiffon and Silk Neck Ruffs.

Black, White and Combination. Prices \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.25 and up.

Cream Dress Goods.

We are showing a very large range of Summer Dress Goods in Cream
Cream Cashmeres.
Cream Nun's Veilings and Voiles.
Cream Canvas Cloths.
Cream Lustres, Cream Crepe de Chenes, Cream Ground Lustres with polka dots of Black, Cardinal or Navy.

White Lawn Waists.

Two bargains in White Waists passed into stock this week.
Just 24 of a line, made of fine Swiss Lawn, five tucks, two rows Medallion Embroidery on front, and the new sleeves—\$1.25.
25 Fine Lawn Waists, made with four rows of Embroidery Insertion down front, and four box pleats, with four rows fine pin tucking on each pleat, also embroidery insertion down sleeves from shoulder to elbow and two box pleats to wrist on each sleeve, a regular \$2.25 waist for \$1.50,
Some stylish Waists at 75c and \$1 00.

Taffetine Linings.

This is the new linings for thin Dress Materials—in appearance just like silk, having the Taffetta rustle sound, and finish—in Black, Cream, Pink, and other shades. 25c the yard, 36 inches wide.

Men's Summer Shirts.

Made by the W. G. & R. Co. and Tooke Bros.—No doubt about fit or make.
Soft Laundry Shirts 50c, 75c \$1 00.
Short Bosom Laundry Shirts 75c, \$1 00, \$1 25
Boys' Shirts, with or without collars.
Men's Outing Shirts, black or fancy,
Men's Overalls and smocks 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.
Men's Balbriggan Underwear 40c, 50c, 75c.
Boys' Balbriggan Underwear, all sizes, 25c.
Men's Lustre dog day coats \$1.50 and \$1.75. Full range of sizes.

Shamrock Linen

stands the wear and washing,
They are honest linens.
Bleached Table Damasks 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1 00, \$1 25.

500 Pieces

China ware opened and ready for Saturday.
Ask for your Coupons.

Alexandre Wash Kid Gloves

2 pearl Dome Fasteners.
Every pair guaranteed.
\$1.25 pair.

Butterick Patterns Shamrock Linen

Never disappoint—they fit.
July patterns now in stock.
Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

stands the wear and washing.
They are honest linens.
Bleached Table Damasks 50c, 75c,
90c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

500 Pieces

China ware opened and ready for Saturday.

Ask for your Coupons.

HARDWOOD CURTAIN POLES complete with wool or brass trimmings. 25c and up. Defiance Carpet Warps are the best, and lay more carpet than any other. Bring your cheese checks here, we'll cash them. Meet your friends here. Money back, our guarantee that everything is right.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the township of Richmond, intend at its next meeting to be held JULY 4TH, 1904, to introduce a By Law for the opening of the Road Allowance between 12 and 13 in the 1st concession from the Deseronto road to the Napanee River.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.

Selby June 7th, 1904.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Arkles Rikley, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox & Addington, confectioner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 38 Chapter 129 R. S. O. 1897, and amending Acts, that all creditors or others having claims against the estate of the said Edwin Arkles Rikley deceased who died on or about the 3rd Day of June, A. D. 1904, are requested to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned John English, Solicitor for the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, on or before the 21st Day of July, A. D. 1904, their christian and surnames and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claim and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the security if any held by them.

And further take notice that after the said last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

JOHN ENGLISH,
Solicitor for Executors.

Dated at Napanee this 20th Day of June, A. D. 1904.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Vincent Augustus Koubert, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Book-keeper, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 38, Chap. 129, R. S. O. 1897, and Amending Act, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Vincent Augustus Koubert, deceased, who died on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1904, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Vincent Koubert, administrator of the estate of the said Vincent Augustus Koubert, deceased, on or before the 25th day of July, A. D. 1904, their christian and surnames and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for Vincent Koubert, Administrator.

Dated at Napanee, this 23rd day of June A. D. 1904.

Binder twine, hay rakes, hay forks, straw forks &c. Scythes and snaths sold cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

A serious outbreak of smallpox has occurred in the Temiskaming district.

At New York 93 additional bodies of the steamship disaster victims were found making the total number of bodies recovered 725.

Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.
MADOLE & WILSON



Queen Quality

FOOTWEAR FOR COMFORT

Style and Durability

Oxfords \$3
Boots \$3.75

WILSON & BRO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the Estate of John Matthews late of the Village of Tamworth, deceased, are required to pay their notes or accounts at once to the undersigned Administrator of the Estate.

All debts not paid at once will be placed in court for collection.

C. G. COXALL, Esquire,
Administrator.
26d
Tamworth, June 4th, A. D. 1904.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of John Matthews, late of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox & Addington, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section "38," Chap. 129 R. S. O. 1897 and Amending Acts, that all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said John Matthews, deceased who died on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Charles George Coxall, Administrator of the Estate of the said John Matthews, deceased on or before the 8th day of July, A. D. 1904, their christian and surnames and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and a Statement of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said last mentioned date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for Charles George Coxall, Administrator.
26d
Dated at Napanee this 4th day of June, A. D. 1904.

Rathbun's Star Cement.
MADOLE & WILSON.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Homeseechers' 60 DAY Excursions

-TO-		
Winnipeg	\$30.00	Regina . . . \$33.75
Mowbray		Moose Jaw
Deloraine		Kamsack
Souris	\$31.50	Swan River
Brandon		
Lyleton		Saskatoon \$35.25
Lenore		Pr. Albert \$36.00
Miniota	\$32.00	
E'gin		Macleod \$38.00
Wawanesa		
Binscarth	\$32.25	Calgary - \$38.50
Moosomin	\$32.50	
Arcole	\$32.50	Red Deer \$39.50
Es'tevan	\$33.00	
Yorkton		Strathcona \$40.50

Going JUNE 14th, 28th and JULY 19th.
Returning until Aug. 15th, 29th and Sept. 20th, respectively.

Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited." Pamphlets and full particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or A. H. Notman, Toronto.

THE BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE

Daily Service to

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
and 1000 ISLANDS.

Steamers—NORTH KING and CASPIAN.

Commencing 25th June,

Leave Deseronto daily, except Monday, at 10 p.m. for Belleville, Canal Bridge, Brighton and Port of Rochester N. Y. Returning will arrive at 5.10 a.m. same day and leave for Bay of Quinte Ports, Kingston and 1000 Islands.

For further information apply to
E. E. HORSEY, F. E. RATHBUN,
G. P. and F. Agent, The Rathbun Co.
201f Kingston, Ont. Deseronto, Ont.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,
Carriage Painter.

READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.

D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.

Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new ones as well.

Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Edward Graham

Fishing tackle. MADOLE & WILSON.

CASITORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

NEE EXPRESS.

ANADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 24th, 1904 \$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WAR NEWS.

THURSDAY'S SUMMARY.

Scarcely a scrap of official news has come from the front for forty-eight hours. The London Daily Mail has a despatch from Newchang stating that on Sunday last the Russian general in command of the Newchang district, while leading 8000 men through a mountainous defile near Kaichow was ambushed by the Japs who caused him a loss of 1200 men, mostly by artillery fire before he extricated himself. The story stands alone without verification from any quarter and must be accepted with hesitation. A Liaotung despatch once more reiterates what is quite apparent now to the whole world that the Japanese generals are joining forces for a combined assault upon Kuropatkin's main position.

Late despatches last night indicate that Stakelberg has escaped from his pursuers. He has arrived at Kaiping, 125 miles north of Port Arthur, while Oku, marching in pursuit yesterday, occupied with one division an important town thirty miles to the southward. Unless, therefore, Kuroki is in a position to strike at Haicheng and cut the railway there Stakelberg will be able to rejoin the main Russian army. One result of this retreat and abandonment of the Liaotung Peninsula by the Russians will be the evacuation of Newchang by the Czar's troops. That city cannot be held many days longer.

The Times' cables contain some interesting notes this morning. It is said for example that the Port Arthur squadron will make no sortie, because the greater part of the guns of the squadron have been taken ashore to arm thirty new forts erected since the siege began. General Stoessel is quite convinced that he can defend the fortress against Japanese assaults and that therefore the squadron will not be under the necessity of going out to fight the ships of Togo. Another interesting Times story is that in which the condition of the Baltic fleet is discussed. The Times' correspondent says that only one of the seven battleships now in various stages of construction at Baltic ship and dock yards could be sent to the Far East in August, and that several of the others will not be ready for the better part of two years. The Baltic fleet, like the terrible Cossacks, seems to be for mangle effect only.

NEWBURGH

Warm weather is with us in earnest. On Sunday evening Court Newburgh No. 417, I. O. F., attended divine service at St. John's church. The members to the number of thirty, assembled at the court room at 6.30 Bro. P. D. Shorey acted as supreme marshal and at 7 p.m. the brethren marched to the church. Arriving at the church the ranks opened out and counter-marched, the officers entering first. Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe preached a very forcible sermon on Paul's conversion and extended a very hearty welcome on behalf of himself, the wardens, and congregation of St. John's church to the brethren. He said that this and all other similar societies were founded on one of the grandest and greatest principles ever given to man, "To protect the fatherless and the widows."

A very interesting literary was held at the meeting of the Epworth league Monday evening. Miss "Dot" Mears contributed a solo in her usual pleasing manner, Miss Aleta Scrivner at the organ, and F. G. Miller with the violin, rendered a very beautiful duet which evoked a hearty encore, and Rev. J. F. Mears gave a reading. The event of the evening however, was a spelling match in which young and old took part. Miss Ethel Means and Miss Aleta Scrivner were the leaders and

PERSONALS

Miss Ethel Egan, Belleville, came down last Saturday to attend the Stanley-Sharpe nuptials.

Mrs. C. F. Orton, Napanee, was in Kingston Tuesday.

Howard Kennedy, Odessa, paid Kingston a visit Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Thompson, Newburg, were in Kingston on Tuesday.

Miss Elleda Williams, Enterprise, returned home Saturday after a visit with friends in Napanee.

R. M. Briscoe was in Kingston Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hubbard and Mrs. Nicholas Vanaletine spent Sunday in Deseronto, the guest of the latter's daughter Mrs. Alfred Joyce.

Invitations are out announcing the "Great Scott Picnic" at the 'Hogs Back', Minks Bridge, on Friday, July 1st. This is an annual event, instituted by the members of the Scott family, and is always looked forward to with eager anticipation. Between fifty and sixty different families participate in this enjoyable day's outing.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Lucretia Vanaletine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vanaletine Centre street, to Mr. Fred J. Sheppard, on Wednesday, June 29th, at 8.30 p.m.

Mrs. John A. Gardiner, University Avenue, Kingston, is a visitor in Newburgh.

Rev. C. E. McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre, of Napanee; and Rev. D. C. Day and Mrs. Day, of Wilton, left for Brandon, Manitoba, Tuesday.

Mrs. Arnold Wolfe, of Kingston, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Napanee.

Mr. Hamilton Armstrong left for his home, Carman, Manitoba, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Chisholm, of Belleville, were in Napanee, Friday.

Mr. W. Morden, of George School, near Philadelphia, Penn., was in Napanee Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockwell, of Napanee; and Mrs. Will Rockwell, of Chicago, and Gordon Rockwell, drove to Picton, on Friday, and to the Sand Banks, on Saturday.

Miss Edna Dennison is visiting friends in Belleville.

Mrs. Robinson and Miss Robinson, Camden East, were in town on Thursday.

Mr. M. C. Bogart returned from a visit to St. Louis Fair, on Thursday.

Miss Minnie Miller, New York, is expected home to-day to spend her holidays here.

Berger's Pure

(ENGLISH)

Mrs. Campbell, of Winnipeg, Man., is the guest of her brother and sister, Mr. J. T. and Miss Riddell.

Mr. Earl Thompson, of Harrowsmith, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Shipman.

Mrs. Perry Huffman and Mrs. Wm. Reynolds spent a few days this week with friends in Deseronto.

Miss Edith Hardy is visiting her uncle and aunt in Kingston.

Mrs. Reid, of Thurlow, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Cleall, Piety Hill.

Mr. Robert English, Selby, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S

40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,
\$1.00 [Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents per Dozen.

AT—
J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

MARRIAGES.

BRANT—MARACLE—At All Saints' church Tyendinaga Reserve, on Tuesday, June 14, 1904, by Rev. A. Creggan, Edith Maracle, adopted daughter of Dr. Oronhyetakha, and George Brant.

POPE—WAT—At the Church of the Assumption, Erinville, on Tuesday, June 21st, 1904, by Rev. Father Carey, of Peterboro, Miss Mary Aileen Way, of Tamworth, to Mr. George Pope, of Peterboro.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Drowned at Fredericksburg Station, on Saturday, June 18th, 1904, Percy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Willet: Smith aged nine years.

CLARK—At Enterprise on Saturday, June 25th 1904, Miss Ida Clark, aged 21 years.

HILL—At Amherst Island, Monday June 20th 1904, Andrew Hill, aged 92 years.

KNAPP—In Richmond on Friday, June 17th, 1904, Thomas Knapp, aged 40 years and 5 months.

RUSSELL—At Strathcoons, on Saturday, June 18th, 1904, Mr. William Russell.

MILLER—At Napanee, on Tuesday, 21st June, 1904, Davis Hawley Miller, aged 76 years.

MILLER—At Napanee, on Thursday, June 23rd, 1904, Frederick Davis Miller, aged 34 years. The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 p.m. Services in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

PARIS GREEN

IN ONE POUND TINS.

D. H. MILLER DEAD.

The death occurred on Tuesday night of Davis Hawley Miller, eldest son of the late Samuel Miller of Ernestown. The deceased has been living in Napanee for over fifty years, and was a well-known and respected resident. The deceased was in his seventy-seventh year and for the last few years of his life he had been failing gradually, and the end was not unexpected for some weeks past. Deceased was the eldest of seven children only two of

MODEL DRAWING.

The following pupils have passed the Art School examinations:

Ernest Anderson,	Pearl McKnight,
May Asselstine,	Tessie McNeil,
Herbert Baker,	Joseph McNeill,
Helen Ballance,	Allie Paul,
Laura Bernhardt,	Harold Rockwell,
Harold Benson,	Jennie Schoales,
Elma Bushnell,	Ken Shaver,
Walter Caton,	Norma Shannon,
Dalton Charters,	May Shorey,
Clarence Conway,	Kenneth Shorey,
Fred. Cummines,	Jessie Sills,
Mary Fitzmartin,	Marjorie Simpson,
Grant Gerow,	Charlie Smith,
Ernest Gardiner,	Ora Smith,
Oliver Hamby,	Laura Stovel,
Garnet Hardy,	Willie Templeton,
Alfred Holmes,	Dorothy Tobey,
Florence Johnson,	Wilmont Vanluven,
Percy Joyce,	Willie Wagar,
Agnes McCarten,	Frank Wilson.

BLACKBOARD DRAWING.

Harold Benson,	Norman Shannon,
Clarence Conway,	Jessie Sills,
Garnet Hardy,	Marjorie Simpson,
Alfred Holmes,	Dorothy Tobey,
Percy Joyce,	Wilmont Vanluven,
Allie Paul,	Willie Wagar,
Ken Shaver,	

Paris green and sprays sold cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

The recent showers have helped the strawberry crops in the section and everything points to good yield. The price on Thursday was five boxes for a quarter. Some farmers to the south of Napanee take their berries to Kingston where a better price is realized.

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THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

KILLING WILD MUSTARD.

F. W. Broderick, of the Ontario Department of agriculture, Toronto, is making a tour of Eastern Ontario giving demonstrations for the eradication from cereal crops of

the meeting of the Epworth League Monday evening. Miss "Dot" Mears contributed a solo in her usual pleasing manner. Miss Aleta Scrivner at the organ, and F. G. Miller with the violin, rendered a very beautiful duet which evoked a hearty encore, and Rev. J. F. Mears gave a reading. The event of the evening however, was a spelling match in which young and old took part. Miss Ethel Mears and Miss Aleta Scrivner were the leaders and Miss Emma Shorey gave out the words "charivari," raised havoc among the ranks which were finally thinned, till only Mrs. Mears on one side and Miss Ethel on the other were left. They both succumbed, the one word "amorous" it being the obstacle. Altogether the evening was a very enjoyable one.

George E. Deroche made a flying business trip to our village on Monday evening.

Miss Brandon, Richmond, and the Misses Brandon, Morven, spent Sunday at Thomas Winter's.

James Johnston was elected trustee by acclamation at the nomination meeting Monday. The seat which Mr. Johnston takes was formerly held by Robert Paul, who has gone to the North-West.

F. G. Millar spent Sunday at M. Ryan's Camden East.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Thompson spent Sunday at P. N. Brown's, Sydenham.

Mrs. C. W. Thomson is visiting in Toronto.

Mrs. Wells, Tamworth, is visiting at C. W. Thomas'.

George Stickney, son of the late D. B. Stickney, has been visiting in the village after an absence of eighteen years.

Rev. J. H. Chant left on Saturday for a brief visit in Webbwood, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Finkle, Mr. and Mr. John McCauley, Sidney Littlewood, and Miss Hope, Harold Ryan and F. G. Millar attended the assembly at Yarker on Friday evening.

Frank Breeze arrived home from Boston on Friday evening.

William Boyce, Watertown, N. Y., spent a few days last week at his home here.

J. W. Courtney expects to dig new potatoes on Wednesday.

The small boy will be a diligent attendant at Sunday school now as the Methodist Sunday school has announced their annual excursion to Kingston about the 19th July.

J. W. Wilson with Garrison Panna spent Sunday at his home here.

Arthur Bell, Moscow, is attending the N. H. S. to complete his matriculation with French.

Strawberries are very plentiful in the village, price being four boxes for 25c.

GLEN ISLAND.

The coming season at this popular resort promises to eclipse all former records in point of gaiety and attractiveness.

The cottages are all engaged and are beginning to fill.

Fishing is the most popular pastime at present, and the appetite thereby gained is one of the features of the sport.

The genial proprietor is busy doing his utmost to make each and every cottager free to have "all the comforts of home" and what with new paint and much lawn mowing the place is a spot and span fairy-land.

The Picton band is expected to be in attendance one evening of every week.

Several picnics will be held during the next few weeks from Picton and elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockwell, and son, Will and wife spent Sunday here.

Hepburn's yacht continues to bring a party for over Sunday and we hope he may continue to do so.

Two young men paddled down from Picton for the day and back again in the evening.

TENDERS WANTED!

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to July 15th, 1904, for the construction of about

1,100 Feet of Sewer

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's office.

G. H. WILLIAMS,

Chairman Street Committee.

F. E. MILLER, Engineer.

Napaneé, 28th June, 1904.

Mrs. Perry Huffman and Mrs. Wm. Reynolds spent a few days this week with friends in Deseronto.

Miss Edith Hardy is visiting her uncle and aunt in Kingston.

Mrs. Reid, of Thurlow, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Cleall, Piety Hill.

Mr. Robert English, Selby, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Mr. C. C. Carter, Selby, was a caller at our office, on Friday.

Miss Gertrude Wagar is spending a few days at Glen Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson and family left on Monday, to camp at Casey's point, for a few weeks.

Mr. Stanley Wager, Tamworth, left for Edmonton, Alberta, this week.

Mrs. J. Parker Naugle, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. C. W. Secor, of Watertown, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. Chas. and Miss Hough, Gretna.

Messrs. Robert Miller, Wesley Parrott, John Carr, Milton Parrott, Thomas Caton, and B. Mills, Wilton, were in Napaneé, Tuesday.

Mr. J. N. Osborne has been unable to attend to his business for the past few days owing to his amputated leg being so sore that he could not walk with his artificial limb.

Dr. Burrows, Marlbank, was in Tweed, Saturday.

Miss Anna Lockridge, of Rochester, N. Y., is spending the summer at her home in Tamworth.

Miss Ethel Richardson, Marlbank, visited in Tweed a couple of days this week.

Miss Ida Carnahan, Deseronto is the guest of Miss Annie Wilson.

Mrs. A. Burgess, Wilton and Mrs. Albert Parrott, Odessa, were guests of Mrs. John Clancy, Centreville this week.

Mr. Glad Haady returns to Toronto on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Wilson and family spent a few days this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson at their camp at Casey's point.

Mr. Thos. Huff Bardolph, was a caller at our office on Wednesday.

Mrs. Martha Finkle left on Thursday to visit Mrs. C. J. Curlette, Dorland.

Mrs. Pollard, Toronto, will be the guest of Mrs. James Wilson next week.

Miss Markie Grieve has returned this week from a visit with her sister, Mrs. E. Huff, Campbellford.

Mr. R. A. Shorey has returned to Napaneé to reside.

Mrs. Arthur Burrows leaves this week to join her husband in British Columbia.

Mrs. N. Wilson returns to-day from a few weeks' visit with her son, Mr. Chas. Wilson, Yennachar.

Mr. J. Taverner, Adolphustown was a caller on the Express on Saturday.

A number of the Masonic fraternity paid Bath a fraternal visit Monday evening. They report a most enjoyable evening, and speak highly of their Bath brethren as entertainers.

BIRTHS.

PULKINGBORN—At Deseronto on Thursday, June 16 1904, to Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Pulkington, a daughter.

REPPIN—At Deseronto on Sunday June 13, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Reppin, a daughter.

BOWEN—In the Township of Richmond, on Saturday, May, 27, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bowen, a daughter.

CLAPP—At Deseronto, on Thursday, June 3, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clapp, a daughter.

The question of Canada's contribution for naval protection came up in the British House of Commons.

The Grand Lodge, Canadian order of Oddfellows, is meeting at St. Catharines.

John Campbell a C.P.R. lineman, was killed while distributing telegraph poles near Protop.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situated on the corner of Donald and Water Streets, 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first-class garden land. Good frame house with cellar. Apply to

E. J. POLLARD

At the Office of this Paper.

The death occurred on Tuesday night of Davis Hawley Miller, eldest son of the late Samuel Miller of Ernestown. The deceased has been living in Napaneé for over fifty-five years, and was a well-known and respected resident. The deceased was in his seventy-seventh year and for the last few years of his life he had been failing gradually, and the end was not unexpected for some weeks past. Deceased was the eldest of seven children only two of whom as now living, Charles Miller, Grennell, Iowa, and Mrs. J. J. Johnson Bath. In his young days he was in the grain business in this town and at that time made money fast, and, being careful and shrewd in business he was a very wealthy man. He was of a quiet and retiring disposition, and a man of few words. He, as well as his brother William Miller, who died a little over a year ago, were fast friends of the late Judge Wilkison, at whose sudden death he was very much affected. He was a staunch reformer, and in his young days was versed and conversant with the topics of the day. The deceased never married. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at two o'clock from the residence of his late brother, William Miller, East street. Services at St. Mary Magdalene's church.

Famous Quick Meal Gasoline stoves and Oxford Jewell gas stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT QUESTION.

Progress in the electric puzzle is proceeding slowly. Friday of last week, Mr. Kelsch, an electrical expert, visited Napaneé and made an inspection of the plant of Electric Light Co., on behalf of the town of Napaneé. He also paid a visit to what is known as the John R. Scott plant, at Camden East. Messrs. C. Walters and A. Mowers are making an examination of the poles and wires of the said company, and when completed will send in their report to the expert, after which Mr. Kelsch will make out a complete report to the council. The expert's opinion is that the electric light plant is in a very bad shape. The arc lamps used for lighting the streets are fifteen years out of date, and if they were to be sold very little could be realized upon them. He says that in Montreal any number can be bought for almost any price. The wires and poles are also in a bad shape. He says the average life of poles of this description is about fifteen years therefore those in use by this company will need replacing, at least some of them will. As to the wire he would not recommend the using of it if the system was to be overhauled and put in first-class shape.

As to the value of the plant in its present condition, it would be hard to say. When Mr. Kelsch's report is presented to the council, no doubt this information will be forthcoming, and will be given to the people through the press. Judging from appearances at the present there will be no street lights this year, and unless something is done it will be one of the burning questions when election time comes along again next January.

All kinds of canned and bottled goods fresh. Just what you want for camping. Try the GREY LION GROCERY.

Quite a number of people from Napaneé will take in Forepaugh and Sells Bros. circus at Belleville Friday, while quite a number intend going to Gananoque's demonstration.

SPECIAL SALE OF

MEN'S SUSPENDERS

For the next few days we will hold a Special Sale of Men's Fine and Heavy Suspenders, regular 25c and 30c per pair. Your choice while they last at

19c per pair

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

KILLING WILD MUSTARD.

F. W. Broderick, of the Ontario Department of agriculture, Toronto, is making a tour of Eastern Ontario giving demonstrations for the eradication from cereal crops of that troublesome weed, wild mustard.

The apparatus used is a sprayer and the spraying solution is made by dissolving copper sulphate or blue stone in water so as to make a solution of two per cent. strength. The apparatus used is merely an ordinary hand sprayer, the working parts being of brass to prevent corrosion by the solution. A forty gallon barrel is used to contain the solution which was prepared by dissolving eight pounds of blue stone in sufficient water to make up the forty gallons. The attachment by which the spray is communicated to the weed, resembles the rose sprayer and consists of a one-half inch pipe, nine feet long on which were situated six spraying nozzles, twenty two inches apart. The spraying pump is carried in a light wagon or cart the spraying attachment projecting behind and being about two feet above the ground. The spray produced in this way is of sufficient density to effectually reach every part of the ground as it is passed over by the apparatus, the horses drawing the cart being driven at a slow walk to insure complete saturation of the vegetation. The solution which is used will burn mustard and kill it so as not to allow the seed to mature, the time chosen for the spraying being just before the weed has started to head out. While the solution is disastrous to such weeds as wild mustard, thistles and wild peas, it has been found by careful experiment that it has no bad effects on any grain, grass or clover crops nor on sugar beets or corn. Turnips and rape on the contrary are injured by the solution. It is estimated that after four years spraying the mustard will be effectually destroyed, leaving only a few solitary specimens which may be removed by hand pulling.

The apparatus, the expert says, only costs in the neighborhood of twenty dollars and the cost of operating is also very light compared with the good results which are obtained from its use.

Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.

Arthur Briggs

having had an extensive experience in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.

I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

A Girl's Caprice

OR, THE RESULT OF A
FANCY DRESS BALL

CHAPTER VII.

He refuses to stay to afternoon tea, however. Having waited until four o'clock, presumably on the chance of seeing the young woman who has been meted out to him as a bride, he rises abruptly.

"I fear there is no chance of my seeing your sister to-day?"

"I'm afraid not," says Diana with hesitation. "But if you wait for tea—" she hesitates again. What she was going to say or hint was, that if he did wait, perhaps Hilary might then have come in from her supposed walk. But the hypocrisy is too much for her. And yet, would it have been a lie? If he does stay, most undoubtedly he will see her face to face.

"Thanks, I'm afraid I can't stay any longer," says Ker a little stiffly, to her intense relief. He looks at her for a moment, and then says shortly, "Have you a photograph of her?"

"A photograph of Hilary?" Diana's tone is faint. The ground seems to have opened up beneath her feet. She casts a terrified glance round her, to the tables, the cabinet, the chimney-piece. If there should be one of Hilary's here, and he should notice the likeness!

A wave of thankfulness sweeps over her as she sees that the little stands on which Hilary used to smile, and look grave, and ponder over impossible baskets of flowers, have all been carefully removed.

"I think I ought to have one," says she uncertainly. "Upstairs, perhaps. If you will forgive me a moment—"

"Certainly," says Ker, who is looking at her with some surprise. Her evident discomposure has struck him. What kind of girl is this Hilary Burroughs? What mystery surrounds her? Yet Mrs. Dyson-Moore, when he had questioned her cautiously, had assured him she was pretty, charming, and all the rest of it.

Diana leaves the room hurriedly, glad of a chance of arranging her thoughts and her next lie, as she tells herself somewhat bitterly. Hilary had no right to lead her into this sort of thing. Why, if the children only knew! Good gracious! it would demoralize them forever. They would read her lectures for the future!

Ker, left to his own resources, moves mechanically toward the window. Why should Mrs. Clifford refuse to let him see a photograph of her sister? Is she ugly? Nobody could take Mrs. Dyson-Moore's opinion of any one. She would probably call you ugly if you were pretty, just for spite, or pretty if you were—if you were—What a strange-looking parlor-maid. She's pretty, if you like! Odd he hadn't thought much about that last night, but he had remembered her when he had seen her again. Where on earth had Mrs. Clifford picked her up? He could swear she was never born a parlor-maid.

And, by Jove! There she is! There she is indeed! Out there in the garden, just where the shrubberies begin; with her charming head in delicate relief against the green of the laurels behind it, with her lips apart, and her eyes smiling—and her arm tucked in the most unmistakably confidential fashion into the arm of—her master!

Ker stares, as if disbelieving his own senses. Is that Clifford, or one

yond the hall-door when Hilary thrusts her charming head out of the dining-room door.

CHAPTER VIII.

"He's gone?" questions she. "Thank Heaven! Oh, Hilary, what a day we've had!"

"And by no means 'cheap,'" says Hilary, who really is hopelessly frivolous.

"No. No indeed! All I've suffered! I wouldn't do it again for anything. Hilary, I've counted them up, and I think I told him four decided lies. And the worst of it is, I think he suspects something."

"What makes you think that? Nonsense, Di! There was nothing. I'm sure I think I was the best parlor-maid you have had for years."

"Still I'm sure he has found out something. His manner was quite changed before he left. A little stiff, and he kept looking at me in the strangest way. He asked for your photograph."

"What?" "Yes. For your photograph. It was quite natural. Why shouldn't he ask for it? But when he did, I assure you my heart sank. I thought I should have fainted, but providentially some one had removed you."

"Don't talk as if you were an Irish Invincible," says Hilary with reproach. "I hope I shan't be removed in their way. As a fact I took all my photos out of the room myself. It occurred to me that he might see one of them."

"How you think of things!" says Diana with admiration. "Nevertheless," descending once more into the lowest depths, "when he went away he left us full of suspicions."

"Is that all he left us?" says Hilary with a disgusted air. She glances round her and at this moment her eyes fall upon the umbrella stand. "You have wronged him," cries she. "The noble creature! I knew he would leave us something worth having. Behold his stick!" There it is! A good, serviceable-looking stick of cherry-wood, with a thin band of silver round the neck of it.

"How could he have forgotten it?" says Diana. "Did you ever hear of a man forgetting his stick before? His gloves if you like, or—"

"His head?" "Nonsense. He is going away for a week, and will want it. I suppose I had better send it over to the Dyson-Moores."

"Why, he can't be gone beyond the gate yet," says Hilary. "I'll run after him with it."

"Hilary, don't! No, you mustn't! Besides he must be gone quite beyond the gate by this time. And besides—"

"I'll chance it!" says Hilary. She catches up the stick, darts like a modern Atalanta through the doorway, and is gone up the avenue before Diana has time to collect another argument.

She would probably not have overtaken him, however, but for the fact that, finding his hand empty, and therefore awkward, he had discovered the loss of his stick and was returning for it.

Just as he comes to the clump of rhododendrons that hide the house from view, he sees a charming, lithe figure running toward him. Such a figure. Not of fun certainly—though fun is quick in it, especially in the

for the second feels his heart stop beating. Yet why should it stop? She is guilty! This hot blush must be one of shame. And yet to blush at all, is not that a sign of grace? It horrifies him to find presently that he is even at this last hour striving to condone the culprit's fault.

As a fact, Hilary is completely taken aback by his attack. She had not anticipated it. When laughing with Jim over the absurd situations at luncheon it had not occurred to either her or him that they could be seen from the drawing-room window. They had thought of Ker as being engaged with Diana. Hilary had really run out to get some laurel-leaves to put into the milk that is to make the children's rice for supper, and had there met Jim on his way to the farm that lay beyond the mill over there. They could not resist a hurried laugh over the luncheon, and so had been—discovered.

Her embarrassment, after a moment, gives way to other feelings. Having run lightly in her mind over the facts of the case, as they must seem to Ker, an overpowering sense of mirth makes her its slave. What had he thought? that she was flirting with Jim—poor old Jim—behind the mistress's back?

It seems too funny for anything.

With a view to having her amusement, she pulls out her handkerchief and buries her face in it. To Ker it seems that she is crying through fear, no doubt, he tells himself contemptuously. He feels no pity for her; that absolute untruth about the picking of the laurel-leaves for the cook has disgusted him. It was too ready a lie! He watches her as she stands with the handkerchief pressed against her eyes. A very pretty handkerchief of the very finest cambric.

"Poor Diana's, of course," he tells himself.

At this moment "Bridget" glances at him from behind her shield.

"I hope you won't tell the mistress sir," says she in woebegone tones.

"I? Why should I tell her?" says Ker indignantly. "What I think so scandalous is, that there should be anything to tell her."

"Yes, sir."

She has gone behind the handkerchief again, and her shoulders are shaking. Evidently she is crying hard.

"To me," says Ker, a little softened by this evidence of contrition, "your mistress seems both good and kind."

"Oh, yes, she is, sir; she is indeed. You can't think how kind."

"Then I think it abominable of you," spoken sternly. "To betray her in that sort of way."

"I won't do it again, sir. I won't, indeed!"

Her voice is quite stifled now. She is plainly in floods of tears. Ker begins to feel quite sorry for the poor, misguided girl. No doubt Clifford is greatly in fault. This pretty creature has only wanted one word from a friend—a real friend—to show her the iniquity of her ways, and waken her to a sense of her ingratitude toward a kind mistress.

"I'm glad to hear you say that," says he, "and—" He pauses. Somehow Diana's sad fate recurs to him again. How is she to be defended against a bad husband, and this so evidently easily-led girl? "I wish," says he impulsively, "that you would try to be a good girl."

"I'll try," says Bridget, who now seems suffocating.

"That's right," says Ker heartily. "And you won't tell misses, sir?"

"You know that," says he a little stiffly. Is she only desirous, after all, of getting off scot-free? Her face, now open to his inspection, the handkerchief having been lowered, helps to this idea. It is just as it was before it went behind the flag of distress, lovely, bright, pale-pink. "I'd like to shake hands with you over that, sir."

The lovely parlor-maid holds out her hand to him and perforce he feels that he must take it.

What a very white delicate hand!

The Ticket-of-Leave Man

"Sam Pettit, my boy, you're in luck."

An old man with white hair, close cropped, bent over a grimy newspaper, a clay pipe with bowl turned down hung out of his mouth, and a jug of flat beer stood at his elbow.

ESTHER WHITE.—Wanted, information as to the whereabouts of Esther White, daughter of Geoffrey Tarrant White, and his wife, Gladys White, formerly Renshaw. A liberal reward will be paid.—Bell and Bull, Solicitors, Old Jewry, E.C.

"And to think that Geoffrey Tarrant White and me should come out on our ticket-o'-leave on the same day just a month ago, an' three days after he should die in my arms. What was it he said? 'Pettit, my boy, I'm a-goin'. Promise me,' he says, 'that you'll go to my daughter Esther an' ask her to forgive me.' Lor', fancy asking to be forgiven by your own kid. 'She was a little mite of five when I was took,' he says, so she must be about twenty now. Well, dooty is dooty, an' a promise is a promise, an' I've got Esther White's address, an' Bell and Bull are going to give me a liberal reward for it."

He finished the beer with much gusto, and after carefully brushing a battered silk hat he left his lodgings with a jaunty air born of new-found freedom.

He made his way to Old Jewry and soon found the offices of Messrs. Bell and Bull, where he demanded to see one of the partners.

"What name, sir?" demanded the clerk, eyeing him suspiciously.

For a moment he hesitated; then a strange inspiration seized him.

"White—Geoffrey Tarrant White."

The mention of the name was sufficient. The clerk disappeared with alacrity, and soon returned to usher Sam Pettit into the presence of Mr. Bell.

"Good morning, sir, good morning," chirped Mr. Pettit, affably.

"Take a seat, please," said Mr. Bell, shortly. "You have come about—"

"This advertisement, sir, for the whereabouts of Esther White, my daughter, sir; an' if a man don't know the whereabouts of his own daughter and ain't concerned in the happiness of his child he—"

"You will understand, Mr. White, that the advertisement refers exclusively to your daughter, and my client has not the slightest wish to have anything to do with you."

"That's all very well, an' very high an' mighty, but I've got to know what the advertisement means and whether any harm is intended to my girl, an' until I do know I keeps her whereabouts to myself."

"Nothing but good is intended for your daughter, I can assure you. Of the misery you have caused other people by your past life I will say nothing. Your own conscience, I hope, will be sufficient. But I trust that the future of your daughter will in some way recompense her for the hard life which, I fear, has been her lot."

"Recompense her—how?"

"When James Renshaw, your late wife's father, died, some three months ago, all his estate passed to Paul Renshaw, a distant relative, now in his thirtieth year. On his death-bed James Renshaw made Paul promise that he would find Esther White and make ample provision for her future."

"An' that's what the advertisement means. My daughter is to be took from me, an' I can starve in the gutter. Look what she says in her last letter to me, written a week afore I came out."

Sam Pettit took a crumpled letter from his pocket and straightened it out.

There she is, indeed! Out there in the garden, just where the shrubberies begin; with her charming head in delicate relief against the green of the laurels behind it, with her lips apart, and her eyes smiling—and her arm tucked in the most unmistakably confidential fashion into the arm of—her master!

Ker stares, as if disbelieving his own senses. Is that Clifford, or one of the men? A groom, perhaps. There is, however, no mistaking Jim Clifford, the strong, kind, manly face, the broad shoulders, the goodly length of limb.

"Good Heavens! If his wife were to see him now," says Ker, in a horrified tone. Involuntarily he glances toward the door! If she should come back, and by some ill chance go to the window and look out—and—

He looks out again himself hurriedly. The "guilty pair," as he has already designated them, are now fast disappearing through the shrubbery. The last glance he gets of them tells him that they are both convulsed with laughter.

He has had but a short acquaintance with Clifford, certainly, yet in that time he had learned to regard him as an essentially honest man; a thoroughly good fellow. So much for appearances. Never will he trust in them again. He would have staked his life on Clifford's probity, yet here he is holding a clandestine meeting with his own parlor-maid, in his own grounds! What a despicable hypocrite! Ker had noticed one or two little touches between him and his wife at luncheon, that had seemed to betray a thorough understanding between them—a thorough and lasting affection; and now, what is he to think of those delicate "touches"?

He remembers now that there had been other "touches" too, by no means "delicate" apparently. That sudden upspringing of Clifford to help her open that bottle of ale. His tone when he did so: "Go on. I'll do it!" It was a low tone, but familiar, terribly familiar.

Low, of course, for fear his wife should hear him. It suggested a confidential secret existing between them! A secret! Was it a criminal secret? The shrubberies says "yes" to this.

No doubt the assignation there had been arranged beforehand. This would account for Clifford's withdrawal from the drawing-room half an hour ago. He had muttered something to his wife on going, something about a visit to one of the farms—but of course he was bound to make some excuse, to give an explanation, however vague, for his going.

Of course he knew that this would be a safe opportunity to meet that—that beautiful girl!

Ker would have liked to apply some bad epithet here to the parlor-maid, but somehow it does not come to him. It all savors so strongly of a low intrigue, that that word strikes upon his brain, but it seems impossible to connect the word intrigue with her. Her face rises before him—the eyes so clear—the brow so open—the lovely, happy lips.

And yet, this evidence!

He pulls himself together angrily! Certainly something ought to be done! Diana should be told! But then, who is to tell her? Ker, with a sudden pang, acknowledges that it would be impossible for him to draw upon the parlormaid.

At this instant Diana returns.

"I'm so sorry," says she calmly. "But there is no photograph of Hilary to give you."

This is an ambiguous sentence. It might mean anything! "No photograph to give him." She evidently means to convey the idea that there is not one to give. But to Ker, now, with his suspicions thoroughly awakened, it conveys only the thought that there may be many, but not for him to see.

He expresses a polite regret, says good-bye to his hostess, and having been accompanied by her to the door in the friendliest fashion, leaves the house.

He has hardly gone one step be-

taken him, however, for the fact that, finding his hand empty, and therefore awkward, he had discovered the loss of his stick and was returning for it.

Just as he comes to the clump of rhododendrons that hide the house from view, he sees a charming, lithe figure running toward him. Such a figure. Not of fun certainly—though fun is quick in it, especially in the eyes and mouth, if veiled. A lovely thing she seems to him, all life, and that at its sweetest—with her soft hair flying loosely round her brow and her lips a little parted.

"Your stick, sir," cries she demurely, as she comes up to him. He had stopped on seeing her, as if studying the strange charms that belong to this strangest of all strange parlor-maids.

"Thank you," says Ker. He takes the stick mechanically, as if not thinking of it, and then says suddenly: "I think it was you who gave me that glass of water last night."

His tone is cold, even severe.

"Yes, sir," returns the maid respectfully. "And it was you," with a little glance at him from under the long lashes, "who gave me"—hesitatingly and fumbling in her pocket—"this!"

She has brought out the memorable florin, and is now holding it up between her thumb and forefinger.

"Well?" says Ker.

"I have been thinking, sir," gazing with evident sadness at the florin, "that a glass of water is not worth two shillings."

An idiotic sense of gladness suddenly overcomes Ker. After all—even in spite of that scene in the shrubberies—she must be a good girl, an honest girl, one whose conscience forbids her to take more than her due. Such extreme delicacy of conscience is not common with her class. Her class! He is aroused from his reveries by the good girl.

"Will you take it back, sir?" She is holding out the florin to him.

"Nonsense!" says Ker, coloring furiously.

"Then I may keep it?"

"Of course," frowning.

"Forever?"

"Forever and ever," says he, laughing now in spite of himself.

"Well, I shall," says the counterfeited Bridget. "If only," with a sentimental sigh, and downcast eyes, "to remember!"

"To remember what?"

"Ah! never mind."

"But I do mind," says Ker, who has somehow forgotten for the moment that monstrous episode in the shrubberies.

"I'm sorry for that," placidly.

"Well," with a respectful smile, "I shall keep it, sir, anyway—forever."

"Did any one ever keep a two-shilling piece forever?" asks Ker with some amusement.

"I shall!" says Bridget sweetly.

"I'll make a hole in it, and hang it round my neck."

"That's very good of you," says Ker. "I shall like to think I was the giver of it."

All at once he pulls himself together. Memory has supplied him with a picture! Once again he sees this girl—this siren—with her arm in Clifford's, and her face upturned to his in evident confidence. He can almost hear the light laughter with which she and he disappeared into the shrubbery. He can almost hear too, he tells himself, with a return of his former indignation, the weeping of poor, pretty, faithful, Diana, when the truth, as eventually no doubt it will be, is laid bare to her.

"Look here," says he sternly, turning to the "siren." "I think I saw you just now, out there," pointing in the direction of the laurel-walks.

"Me, sir?"

"Yes, you."

"Perhaps I was gathering laurel-leaves, sir, for cook to put in the milk?"

"No, you were not," says Ker shortly. "You were talking to—your master!"

"Oh—I—"

She grows crimson—so crimson, so undeniably embarrassed, that Ker

now open to his inspection, the handkerchief having been lowered, helps to this idea. It is just as it was before it went behind the flag of distress, lovely, bright, pale-pink.

"I'd like to shake hands with you over that, sir."

The lovely parlor-maid holds out her hand to him and perforce he feels that he must take it.

What a very white delicate hand! He looks at it as it lies within his own.

"Never does a stroke of work if she can help it evidently. Leaves all to poor Diana," decides he.

He rests his eyes on hers.

"It seems to me, Bridget, that you are not a very industrious girl," says he austere.

"But why, sir?"

"Your hands. Look at your hands."

Bridget looks at them. She spreads them abroad, indeed, as if examining the offending members with great interest.

"Are they too white, sir?" asks she at last.

"Much too white."

"You," thoughtfully, "would like them to be brown?" She holds them up before Ker's eyes. They look pale as paper in the sunlight.

"I don't know what I want," says Ker angrily. He turns upon his heel, and leaves her.

(To be Continued.)

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH.

The Japs Afford Us a Valuable Object Lesson.

Physiologists say that the Japanese present the most perfect physique of any race in the world. Most of the diseases common to the Occident are unknown among the subjects of the Mikado, and this happy condition they themselves attribute to the fact that they eat sparingly and only of plain, nourishing food. A Japanese, visiting in this country is appalled at the quantity of food consumed by his host in one day. Especially is he impressed with the extravagance of our poorer people, writes Robert Webster Jones in the June Housekeeper. In Japan meat once a day is a luxury even among the well-to-do. It has often been said that to enjoy perfect digestion one should always arise from the table just short of the point of rejection. A Japanese saying which may be cited in confirmation is: "I am happy because I am hungry." Certainly when we remember how small an organ comparatively the human stomach is, the danger of overloading it becomes very apparent.

A distinguished diplomat from Japan was recently the guest of honor at a dinner in Washington. After the first two courses of oysters and soup, as the waiters were bringing in the fish, he exclaimed: "What! Can anyone possibly want more to eat?" During the remaining six courses he opened his mouth for the exclusive purpose of conversation. When his abstemiousness was commented upon, he said: "I am satisfied. I feel bright and wideawake. If I were to eat as much as you do, I should fall asleep, and then I could not make my speech. Most of the men around this table are fat, because they eat too much. It is a misfortune to be so fat. I am stronger and healthier than any fat man."

It is a popular fallacy that three "heartly" meals a day are necessary to one's physical well-being. Doubtless we should all feel better if we ate less. In this, as in many other matters, self-denial and happiness go hand-in-hand.

He (preparing to leave)—"I assure you, Miss Sweet, the time has passed away very pleasantly this evening." She (abstractedly)—"Yes, it is pleasant to know that it is past."

You can't spend money and have it too, but unless you spend it nobody will think you've got it.

White and make ample provision for her future."

"An' that's what the advertisement means. My daughter is to be took from me, an' I can starve in the gutter. Look what she says in her last letter to me, written a week afore I came out."

Sam Pettit took a crumpled letter from his pocket and straightened it out.

"Dear Father"—there, do you hear that? "Dear Father,—I understand that you are shortly to be released. I promised mother before she died that I would have a home ready for you to come to. I have kept my word. I enclose the money for your fare, and hope you will lose no time in coming here.—E.W." There! what do you think of that?"

"Poor girl; poor girl!"

"An' do you think I'm going to give up a comfortable home an' be turned out like a dog? No fear; I keep her address to myself."

"And have you seen her since you came out?"

"Well—er—you see—coming to London with a little money—er—well—you know."

"And you have no money left? Well, Mr. White, I will do this. Give me the address and I will hand you ten pounds. That will enable you to go to your daughter. I have no wish to keep you from her; I only wish to impress upon you that her future will be one of comparative affluence, which you must not reckon upon sharing."

"Oh! I know an old ticket-o'-leave man can only count upon being kicked from pillar to post. I'll take the money; and here's the address."

He wrote the address on a sheet of paper and pocketed the money. After carefully polishing his hat on a greasy sleeve, he bade Mr. Bell good morning and departed. Once outside the door, however, he turned round with a chuckle, and placing his thumb to his nose he spread the fingers out.

"Spoofed; sold; done brown. Sam Pettit, you're in luck; and now for Manchester an' my dear daughter Esther."

Gay Street, Manchester, somewhat belied its name. It was a dreary-looking place enough, and the homes it contained were often drearier still, but it was cheap, and at all events on the case of No. 11, it was clean.

Esther White bent over her sewing but every now and then she raised her head and listened expectantly. A cheerful fire was burning in the grate and the table was prepared for a meal.

At that instant a body lurched against the front door, and the knocker fell with a single thud.

With a look of apprehension upon her face Esther rose and opened the door. A smell of stale whiskey entered the house, followed almost immediately by Sam Pettit.

"Well, Esther, my gal, here I am at last. Got tired o' waitin' for me, did yer?"

"I certainly expected you many weeks ago. I asked you to come here as soon as—"

"Say it, my gal, say it. As soon as I came out of quod. Well, here I am, so come an' give us a kiss."

Instinctively she drew back.

"What! afraid of yer old dad; not used to him yet—eh? Well, let 'em pass an' bring on some grub, an' then I've got news to tell yer."

She placed food before him and sat almost in silence while he ate. She was keeping her promise to her dead mother, but she could not repel a feeling of aversion as she contemplated the man before her.

"Well, yer seem to have grown a pretty, well-set-up sort of girl, Esther, and you're fairly comfortable here. A credit to yer mother an' me. Did yer mother ever mention James Renshaw?"

"James Renshaw was my mother's brother, and lived at Dennytown Cross in Surrey. I understand he died some months ago."

"And Paul Renshaw?"

"I do not know him."

"Well, you jolly soon will, because I expect him here any day, any hour, any minute."

"Here! Why?"

"Because your mother's brother did the right thing at the last minute, and told Paul Renshaw, his heir, to provide for us handsomely for us, do yer ear, for me and you."

"How do you know this?"
"Seen it in the paper; see 'ere, there 'tis—Bell and Bull. I've interviewed 'em, an' they paid me ten pounds on account, an' now I'll go an' have a doss; I'm tired. They may be here to-morrow, an' if they want to take you away from me, eh? Esther, my gal, I'm an old man, an'—"

"Do not fear. I shall keep my promise to my mother."

"Good gal, good gal; always obey your mother."

And Sam Pettit retired to a comfortable bed, chuckling to himself.

To Esther White the next two days passed almost like a nightmare. In her occupation as milliner she had to absent herself from the house for several hours every day, and Sam Pettit filled in his time by getting as intoxicated as his means would permit.

On the third day, however, when Esther arrived home she found her supposed father in conversation with a stranger.

"Ere she is; this is my gal, my dear daughter Esther. Esther, my dear, this is Mr. Paul Renshaw, him as advertised for us."

"Pardon me, my advertisement was for Miss White and made no reference to you. I am sorry, Miss White, that I have been so long in tracing you, but we could not find any clue to your whereabouts."

"Why should you wish to, Mr. Renshaw? My father has told me some rambling story, but I cannot understand it."

"I can soon explain it. When your uncle, James Renshaw, was dying, he asked, me to seek you out and provide for your future. Now that I have found you I ask you to make arrangements to come to Dennytown Cross and take up your abode there."

"And what of me—what of me?" demanded Sam Pettit.

"I have nothing whatever to do with you, sir; my interest is entirely concerned with Miss White."

"An' what of her promise to her mother to provide me with a home, eh?"

"I am sorry, Mr. Renshaw, but I cannot do as you ask. As my father says, I promised mother to look after him, and I must do it."

And nothing Paul Renshaw could say would move her from her resolution. She would gladly have given up her hard struggle for existence and accepted his proffered friendship, but the memory of her promise made this impossible. Finding that words would not prevail, he accepted the situation.

"Well if you are determined to keep your promise—and believe me I honor you for it—you must bring your father down with you. I shall have a cottage vacant in a few weeks, and meanwhile you will be my guests at Dennytown Manor."

And to Sam Pettit's delight it was arranged that they should go to Dennytown Cross on the following Saturday.

Paul Renshaw did nothing by halves, and when Sam Pettit brought Esther to the manor at the time appointed the ex-convict presented the appearance of an exceedingly well-dressed and highly respectable old gentleman.

Sam Pettit had not been at Dennytown Manor twenty-four hours before he became firmly convinced that Paul Renshaw was rapidly losing his heart to Esther White. "An' you must egg 'em on, Sam, my boy, an' if Esther once marries Renshaw, you've made a nice downy bed for life."

And in two or three days it became very evident to everybody that Sam Pettit had made no mistake in his surmise. Paul Renshaw was very much in love with his pretty guest, and Esther seemed in no way averse to his attentions. It sometimes happened that Sam

Stepping behind the chair she bent towards him.

"Samuel Pettit!"

With a hoarse cry the man sprang from his chair and glared about him.

"Yes—yes. Who called me?"

"I did."

"You—you? What do you mean?"

"I mean that you are an imposter; you are not my father, but Samuel Pettit, and here is your ticket-of-leave."

"You are making a mistake, I—"

"Oh, it is useless to deny it. I have felt all along that you could be no relation of mine, and here I have proof."

Sam Pettit in his fuddled state felt that the game was up.

"And—what are you going to do?"

"Hand you over to the police if you are not away from here in half an hour."

The mention of police was quite enough for Sam and he gave in at once.

"I'll go; I've played the game an' lost. I—I can take my few clothes, I suppose?"

She nodded, and he left the room, leaving her gazing into space, a prey to conflicting emotions. For some hours she sat almost without moving; then came a commotion in the hall and the old butler burst into the room.

"Oh, miss, master has been robbed. The safe in his room is broken open and the jewel-case has gone."

With a cry of horror she sprang to her feet with the name of Sam Pettit on her lips. Then she remembered that no one knew of the imposture.

"My—father—where is he?"

"He left for London two hours ago, miss; said he was going to join master. Crooks drove him to the station, miss."

"Send for the police and have a conveyance round. I can catch the 10.30. I must see Mr. Renshaw to-night."

All was bustle and commotion, the servants ran hither and thither, and in a few minutes Esther was on her way to the station. The sole idea in her mind was to find Sam Pettit and make him return the jewels. Where to look for him she did not know, but she felt that once in London fortune would help her.

She did not seek Paul Renshaw. In the face of this disaster she could not meet him. She took lodgings at a quiet hotel, and on the following day she commenced her search.

For two days her efforts were unavailing, but on the third day, when, weary and heart-sick, she was wending her way to the hotel, she met him face to face.

"Samuel Pettit—at last!"

"Esther!"

Like a hunted hare he looked up and down the street, as if contemplating flight, but the sight of a constable in the vicinity made him change his tactics.

"Yes, Sam Pettit, I have found you at last. No, don't think to escape, or I will give you in charge."

"Then—then—you don't mean harm to me?"

"I want the jewels you stole from Mr. Renshaw; after that, I don't care what becomes of you; but the jewels I must have."

"Ah! if I could only get rid of them. Come with me; they are close at hand. I have not had a moment's peace since I took them."

Without fearing danger she joyfully consented, and Sam Pettit led the way down a series of mean streets. Then stopping before a dismal-looking house he opened the door and bade her enter. He led her to a meanly-furnished room on the first floor. Once inside he banged the door and turned the key in the lock.

"And now, my gal, did you think you could get the better of Sam Pettit? You little innocent, I'm on my way to the Continent to-night, but before I go I must silence you for a few hours."

He threw himself upon her and seized her wrists. She fought with superhuman energy, but was no

CUTTING DOWN FEVERS

DISEASES MODERN SCIENCE HAS ABOLISHED.

Pestilence and Fever Have Been Practically Killed.

When ironclad vessels of war first superseded the old three-deckers, naval architects did not thoroughly understand the problem of ventilation. The storeholds of the first ironclads were perfect infernos, and at times the smoke would fill them and render the firemen insensible. Men who had been half suffocated several times in this fashion developed a novel and terrible disease—a kind of fever of which the first symptoms resembled typhus.

Then splitting headache supervened, and all power of speech was lost. Stupor and death followed, not one patient in twenty surviving. This affection, which became known as ironclad-fever, has been completely abolished by the introduction of proper ventilating apparatus, and the steel warship of to-day is one of the healthiest vessels afloat.

Between 1848 and 1850 zymotic, or infectious disease, killed 22 per cent. of all the people who died in Great Britain. To-day the mortality from this cause has fallen to 14 in every 100 deaths. For this decrease modern sanitation and science are directly responsible. One of the worst of the infectious diseases of our grandfather's time was typhus, often known as camp-fever or gaol-fever. It was this which caused

THE BLACK ASSIZE

of terrible memory. On July 6th, 1577, the assizes at Oxford were closed. Great discontent had been caused by a peculiarly cruel sentence passed by the judge.

On that day broke out a pestilence which, within the next fortnight, killed the chief officials who sat on the Bench, the jury, and some three hundred others. It was black typhus. Typhus is not yet extinct, but it is now a comparatively rare disease, and instead of 50 per cent. of the patients dying, as used to be the case, the average now is 15 per cent.

When the plague visited Great Britain recently people cried out in horror that the Black Death had returned. The Black Death was doubtless a form of the Oriental plague, but it was as much more terrible as smallpox is worse than measles. The black spots on the body, the putrid inflammation of the lungs, and others of the worst symptoms of Black Death are absent in the plague as we know it to-day. Black Death was one of those awful visitations which modern science has practically killed.

"Scarce one among a hundred that sickened escaped with life" says the old writer Holinshed of the sweating sickness which fell upon Great Britain in 1485, just after Henry VII. had won the battle of Bosworth. Two Lord Mayors of London died within one week. It is not known how many were killed by this fearful plague, but it has been called by historians

"THE GREAT MORTALITY."

It was an inflammatory fever, which seemed to burn up the sufferer, while the whole body exuded a fetid perspiration. A fearful thirst was caused, but a drink of cold water killed it instantly.

This is another of the diseases which science and sanitation seem to have entirely abolished. That the plague itself will eventually be entirely conquered no one doubts. The new system of inoculation has already done great things in India.

Many others of the worst plagues to which mankind is subject are now feeling the killing grasp of science. One is cholera. Cholera is endemic in only one place in the world, that horrible jungle known as the Sunderbunds, through which the Ganges runs, and where decomposed vege-

WARSHIPS AS TARGETS

EXPERIMENTS WITH BIG GUNS AND TORPEDOES.

The Terrible Execution Which These Engines of War Can Do.

No Chinese ship that was battered into a mere flaming skeleton by Japanese shells at the Battle of the Yalu ever received a tenth of the projectiles which have been fired at one of our own British war-vessels. On at least three separate occasions she has acted as target for some of the most powerful weapons in our Navy, to say nothing of having been used in similar capacity for torpedoes and other deadly missiles of modern warfare.

Two years ago the Admiralty, being anxious to realize the effect of big shells loaded with lyddite in actual warfare, ordered that the Belleisle, an old coast defence ram, should be moored out near Selsey Bill and fired at by the Majestic. As for her crew, which was formerly 284 officers and men, these were represented by a large number of wooden dummies.

The Majestic, steaming slowly at a distance of 1,750 yards, opened with an 850 lb. shell from a 12 in. gun. A moment later 100-pounders from the 6 in. quick-firer came raining upon the doomed vessel. The results were beyond all expectation. Within two minutes the Belleisle was afire. Indeed, before the Majestic got broadside on, the target's quarter-deck was blazing

LIKE A TIMBER-STACK.

Yet her 12 in. armor resisted the deadly rain, and the citadel remained unhurt until a shell found its way in through a port and burst. The result was extraordinary. Up into the air went the roof of the citadel. So did the dummy searchlight, most of the dummy crews of the upper deck guns, and large portions of the bridge and the chart-house.

The battering lasted only 8½ min., but in that brief space of time ammunition to the value of some \$18,000 had been poured into the ship-target, and had reduced everything above her protective deck to ruins. After the bombardment was over some of the Lords of the Admiralty inspected the wreck.

From a second experiment on the same old hulk patched up afresh was prophesied at the time that torpedoes would take a leading part in the naval warfare of the future. This prophecy has been fulfilled at Port Arthur. The Belleisle, when struck by a full-sized Whitehead torpedo, sank almost at once, in spite of having been specially strengthened to bear the shock.

THE WAR BALLOON

was found most useful in South Africa, and it is probable that a good deal more will be seen of it before the present war between Japan and Russia is finished. At Steinfeld, in Austria, the Austrian artillery have been using a war balloon as target. The balloon was anchored at a height of 7,500 feet, the gunners not being informed of the range. How difficult such an object is to hit at such a height may be judged by the fact that it took twenty-two rounds to get the range, and it was not until the sixty-fourth shot that the balloon was hit, and then only slightly.

The Germans have also tried their guns at a balloon, but in this case their target was less than 1,000 ft. in the air. Firing from a distance of about two and a half miles the seventeenth shell exploded close to the ground.

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WITH HER CREW ON BOARD!

you've made a nice downy bed for life."

And in two or three days it became very evident to everybody that Sam Pettit had made no mistake in his surmise. Paul Renshaw was very much in love with his pretty guest, and Esther seemed in no way averse to his attentions.

It sometimes happened that Sam was too unwell to appear at dinner, and upon such occasions he would betake himself to a cosy spot in the garden and indulge in an open-air cure, with a bottle bulging his pocket.

There it was that one day he awoke from a somewhat heavy siesta with the sound of voices in his ears, and he realized that Paul and Esther were standing on the other side of the hedge.

"Listen to me, Esther. There is no affection between you and your father and I do not see how there possibly can be. He is drunk from morning till night, and there is nothing to love in him. It would be far better for him to go away, and so long as he stayed away I would allow him two hundred a year."

"No, Paul; I cannot do it. Depraved and degraded though he may be, he is my father, and I promised my mother—"

"And yet you cannot promise me. All my love is to go for naught. Let him stay here and live in the cottage, but give me the one wish of my life. You say that you love me, and—"

"Yes, Paul, I do love you, but while my father is alive I cannot marry you; it would simply drag you down and embitter our lives. It would be far better if I went away—"

"A nice, dootiful daughter, an' no mistake. Refusing ten thousand a year because I'm alive," murmured Sam Pettit, as the voices died away in the distance. "I'll teach her tonight."

On the following day Paul Renshaw went up to London on business, and Pettit found his opportunity.

"Look 'ere, my gal, you ain't playin' me fair, an', understand me, I ain't going ter 'ave it."

"What do you mean?" asked Esther.

"What do I mean? Why, this: I heard Paul Renshaw offer to make you his wife, an' you was fool enough to blight my prospects by refusing him, an' I won't 'ave it. Do you hear? After yer promise to yer mother, too. Disgraceful, I call it. An' wantin' to pay me two hundred a year to clear out—not much. I'm going to stay 'ere, an' you've got to marry Paul Renshaw!"

Esther faced him, quiet, but determined.

"Listen to me, please, before you presume to dictate and bully. Until the last few weeks I have known practically nothing about you. During the time you were away my mother seldom mentioned your name, but when she did it was only to recall your good qualities. When she died and I prepared a home for you I hoped to meet a father whom I could respect, if not love. I had been taught to look upon you as one who was more sinned against than sinner. Of my disappointment I shall say nothing, but I want you to understand distinctly that I am not going to drag Paul Renshaw's name in the mire by presenting him with you for a relation."

That same evening Esther found her supposed father in the library. His coat was lying on the floor, and he lay back in his shirt-sleeves sleeping heavily. Full of disgust she picked the coat up with the intention of rousing him, and as she did so some papers fell out of the pocket.

She glanced at them carelessly, but one document arrested her attention. It was a ticket-of-leave made out in the name of Samuel Pettit.

Like a flash the suspicion darted through her brain. Was this man her father?

door and turned the key in the lock.

"And now, my gal, did you think you could get the better of Sam Pettit? You little innocent. I'm on my way to the Continent to-night, but before I go I must silence you for a few hours."

He threw himself upon her and seized her wrists. She fought with superhuman energy, but was no match for him. She was rapidly losing strength, and with a loud scream she fell to the floor.

At that moment the front door was burst in with a crash and several men dashed up the stairs. In an instant the second door was forced, and Paul Renshaw, with two detectives, entered the room.

"Esther! Esther! My darling!"

She fell into her lover's arms in a dead faint.

"So, Sam Pettit, we have got you again," said one of the detectives.

"Sam Pettit! I don't understand," said Paul; "this man is Geoffrey Tarrant White."

"Not much. Geoffrey White died some months ago; this man is Sam Pettit."

Pettit, with the handcuffs on his wrists, resigned himself to his fate, and in a few moments Esther recovered.

"Thank Heaven we were in time, darling. It is fortunate that we were shadowing this man, and traced him to his den."

"The jewels are here, Mr. Renshaw," said one of the men.

"I care nothing for those; my jewel is here. Nay, don't speak just yet, darling; I have heard all. Your father is dead, and there is now no bar to our marriage. Henceforth I shall devote my life to make your days a dream of happiness, leaving the law to deal with this ticket-of-leave man."—London Tit-Bits.

DO NOT MARRY THE GIRL—

Who nags.
Who is lazy.
Who is a flirt.
Who cannot control her temper.
Who is not neat and tidy in her dress.
Who is deceitful, and not true to her friends.
Who fusses, fumes, and fidgets about everything.
Whose highest aspiration has never soared above self.
Who is amiable to suitors and "horrid" to her family.
Whose chief interests in life are dress and amusements.
Who lacks thrift, and has no idea of the value of money.
Who cannot bear to hear anyone but herself praised or admired.
Who never thinks that her mother needs an outing, amusement, or a change.
Who humiliates servants by snapping at them or criticising them before guests.
Who dresses in the height of fashion when going out, but does not care how she looks at home.
Who always comes to the breakfast-table late and cross, in an old wrapper or dressing-jacket, with her hair in curl-papers, and who grumbles and scolds at everything and everybody.
Who puts everything she can get on her back, so that she may make a good appearance, while her mother is obliged to patch and do up for herself old cloaks, gowns, and bonnets.

EXPORTED TO AFRICA.

Strange as it may seem, a lot of money is made out of policemen's cast-off uniforms. Quantities are bought by African traders and exported to various parts of the "Dark Continent," where they are exchanged for palm oil, ivory, skins and other merchandise. It is by no means an uncommon sight to see a swarthy savage dressed in the uniform of a London policeman, and wearing the regulation helmet of the force.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned, and a dollar not loaned is a dollar saved.

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The ship chosen was the *Suffren*, a big turret battleship. It was the turret which French naval authorities were specially anxious to test. They wanted to find out whether the shock produced by the impact of a shell on the outer wall of the turret would kill or injure the men inside.

The crew of the *Suffren* were sent below, and some sheep were penned inside the turret. Then the *Massena* drew off to 2,000 yards, distance and fired heavy shell at the turret. The shells were not explosive ones—they were filled with sand instead of powder. In spite of every precaution an accident occurred. The third shell burst, and the officers who were standing on the bridge near the after end of the ship narrowly escaped being hit by splinters. The experiment, however, proved successful in one way, for the sheep were afterwards found to be quite unharmed.

Much curiosity was evinced, when submarines first came into existence, as to whether they or their occupants would be able to withstand the shock of torpedoes or mines fired in their vicinity. The French have lately settled that question also. They anchored a submarine under water in Cherbourg Harbor and fired torpedoes at various distances from it, eventually coming as close as thirty yards. No damage was done at all, and, though the occupants of the submarine distinctly felt the dull shock of the explosions and the increase of air pressure, they were none of them in any way the worse for their strange experience.

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A man whose wife calls him dear in public usually looks cheap.

The gossip is never so happy as when she is relating a tale of woe.

Love is a great help to the girl who wants to make herself miserable.

Modern health foods are all right if you are not burdened with an appetite.

If a woman really loves a man she doesn't ask him to give up anything for her sake.

Marriage is a failure only when the wedding altar isn't used as an altar for mutual sacrifice.

In order to get the best of an argument all you have to do is to state your side—then walk away.

When a young man finally gets married the girls who also ran are unanimous in condemning his choice.

The trouble with the average man who poses as the architect of his own fortune is that he revises the plans too often.

OUR PUZZLED POET.

Oh, Muscovite and little Jap,
You've caught me in an awful trap!
For nowadays, in public eye,
An eminence you occupy;
And fain would I in fluent verse
Your points of interest rehearse,
And thus bring shekels to my ken;
For poets live as other men.
In that they eat (when they have cash).
And pay rent, too (though this is rash).
But woe is me, I cannot sing
Of you—no, not a single thing!
Because—oh, very shame of shames!—
I don't know how to say your names!

Mrs. Unhappy (after the quarrel)—
"When we were married you said you'd be willing to follow me to the end of the world, and now—"
Mr. Unhappy—"Now I desire to call your attention to the fact that the world has no end. It is round."

It's a curious thing that girls go from the nursery to school and from school back to the nursery.

system of inoculation has already done great things in India.

Many others of the worst plagues to which mankind is subject are now feeling the killing grasp of science. One is cholera. Cholera is endemic in only one place in the world, that horrible jungle known as the Sunderbunds, through which the Ganges runs, and where decomposed vegetable matter stews in the swamps, mingled with the refuse brought down from Calcutta by the river. The drainage problem is in hand, and cholera, though not likely to disappear yet, is more circumscribed in its area and less deadly in each successive year.

At present it kills its tens of thousands every year. Another triumph of science has been the discovery of the cause of malaria, and now that war has been declared on the malarial mosquito, it is to be hoped that this disease, too, may speedily vanish.

POLITENESS ALWAYS PAYS.

If those who are doubtful as to the correct course to pursue in any given situation will remember that even the wrong thing is overlooked if one is but absolutely polite in the doing of it, their relief might be great. A gentleness of demeanor and a courteous response or question can never be out of place. A man may wear a business suit of clothes at an evening-party less noticeably than a trulent air of insolence. If he be perfectly well-bred as far as behaviour goes, it matters not so much what his outward garb is, although, by an unwritten law of social observance, certain clothes are the correct thing for certain occasions. Politeness is never wrong. Its practice goes nearly all the way towards the goal of the right thing in the right place. We hear of polite insolence, but insolence is never polite; and it is never, under any circumstances, polite to be insolent.

COULD BE SEEN.

The scarcity of servant girls led Mrs. Vaughan to engage a farmer's daughter from a rural district of Ireland. Her want of familiarity with town ways and language has led to many amusing scenes.

One afternoon a lady called at the Vaughan residence, and rang the bell. Kathleen answered the call.

"Can Mrs. Vaughan be seen?" the visitor asked.

"Can she be seen?" sniggered Kathleen. "Shure, and Oi think she can: she's six feet high, and four feet wide! Can she be seen? Sorrah a bit of anything ilse can ye see whin she's about."

WHERE LADIES PROPOSE.

Between the mountains of India and Persia is a powerful tribe among whom an extraordinary custom prevails. Women's rights have apparently received full recognition, for the ladies of the tribe can choose their own husbands. All a single woman has to do when she wishes to change her state is to send a servant to pin a handkerchief to the hat of a man on whom her fancy lights, and he is obliged to marry her, unless he can show that he is too poor to purchase her at the price her father requires.

GIGANTIC LITERARY WORK.

The Chinese department of the British museum library contains a single work which occupies 5,020 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press is one of only a small number of copies now in existence. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China, covering a period of 28 centuries, from 1100 B. C. to 1700 A. D.

Mother—That note paper is certainly very quaint, but are you sure it is fashionable? Daughter: Ah, it must be. It's almost impossible to write on it.

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3000 Miles For a Hat.

I.
The quest started in a Belgravia omnibus on the night of the Brown-Smith cottillon. The Guthrie horses were in use, Mrs. Guthrie and Vera having invited the Lipscombe girls to share their box at the Gaitey. Gerald had telephoned the club, only to learn that there was not a hansom on the stand. So there was nothing for it but a bus, and Gerald signalled the lumbering vehicle with a growing sense of irritation at Mrs. Brown-Smith for having selected a Calve night for her cottillon, and at the perversity of cabs for invariably being scarce on stormy nights.

The bus plunged forward just as he reached the top step, and he rasped the crown of his hat as he was precipitated through the narrow doorway. His scowl deepened as, with one immaculately gloved hand, he smoothed the nap. He gave one last critical glance at its polished surface, set it trimly, squarely on his head, and once more looked the world in the face.

And such a face as the world turned towards him at this particular moment in the dim light of the swaying omnibus! Oval, almost classical in its outlines, under satiny coils of deep gold hair of that tint which only Dame Nature, past-mistress of coloring, can spin. Dark-blue eyes that might be meltingly tender, but which just now were dancing with amusement at his too obvious annoyance. And lips that were gentle even in their mirth.

Seeing that she had attracted his attention, the girl flushed slightly, and her face turned expressionless. But not before Guthrie, raising his glance from the tails of her great fox boa to the coils of spun gold under her brown velvet hat, caught the delicate flush as it passed, and looking, he was lost. If only he knew her name or address!

Then the providence which tenderly guards children, fools, and lovers, intervened. A middle-aged woman clambered into the bus. There was a joyful meeting, from which the observant Guthrie gathered that the now-comer had once taught Miss Divinity, and was greatly surprised to meet her in town. She called the girl Gladys, of Miss Manners, according to the emotion of the moment, and the younger woman, in turn, offered the information that she and "papa" were stopping at a quiet but fashionable hotel near Berkley Square.

Under cover of smoothing his moustache, Guthrie conned the name and address several times. Then sudden terror possessed him. His memory, always treacherous, would lose its grip on that address before he reached the cooartment at the Brown-Smiths. In desperation, he ran through his pockets of his topcoat, and found the stub of a dance-card pencil, but no scrap of paper. With a guilty air, quite lost on Miss Divinity, who was chatting unconcernedly with her companion, he scribbled the address on the white silk lining of his hat and carefully turned the band back over the tell-tale words. Then he woke up to a realization that he was seven streets past his destination; and, with a last lingering look at Miss Divinity, he plunged into the inky blackness of the night.

Two hours later he looked up to find his hostess studying him curiously.

"Something on your mind, Gerald?" "Yes; something pleasant," he replied, spinning her jewelled fan, like

was in the club this morning. James thought he had gone into the billiard-room.

Williamson could not understand why Guthrie should be so interested in the friend he had entertained the night before. It was a man by the name of Morrison, who had made millions in grocery, and was on his way to New York. Had sailed that morning at six on the "Celtic." Williamson had been giving him a little send-off the night before.

"Did—er—his hat fit him?" Williamson laughed.

"I can't answer for this morning, but I know it was all right last night. I was with him when he bought it yesterday afternoon."

Guthrie made a dash for the writing-room. Now that he had located his man, it was a simple thing to send a Marconigram asking Morrison to cable back the name and address in the hat. He had the message written, when it suddenly struck him that it would not do to rouse Morrison's curiosity. For if luck were with him, and he married Miss Divinity, Morrison might give the story to some of those inquisitive fellows on the papers, and then—He shuddered to think of the glaring headlines which would adorn the tale.

Better a trip across the Atlantic than that!

He tore up the message and wrote another. This time it read:

"Searcher," New York.

"Meet 'Celtic,' New York. Do not lose sight A. Morrison. Guthrie."

"Searcher" was the cable address of Allerton's, a noted New York detective agency. Guthrie represented the firm of H. Guthrie and Son.

The cable sent, Guthrie breathed more freely. Come what might, at least he was on the trail of the hat. Then he sent down to the steamship offices and engaged a room on the next outgoing boat. The "Celtic" had sailed at six o'clock on Thursday morning. The "Teutonic" would sail at ten on Saturday. This would give Morrison only a little more than two days' start.

Ten days later Guthrie stood on the landing-stage at New York. The first person he encountered was Allerton himself.

"It's all right, Mr. Guthrie," said the detective. "Your man is stopping at the Waldorf. We can nab him this afternoon, and have him extradited in time for Saturday's boat. I presume it's an extradition offence."

Guthrie looked at him in amazement.

"Good Lord, no!" he answered carelessly. "The man's just got my hat by mistake!"

Allerton sat down suddenly. It cost thirty shillings a day and expenses to trace a man. A good hat might be purchased for a guinea. He had received many strange orders from England, but this certainly was the oddest.

"They drove at once to the hotel. As the four-wheeler rolled up to the entrance of the Waldorf a man, who looked as if he might be waiting for a friend, slipped up to the detective.

"Allen's got the man, sir," he said softly. "I think they're in the restaurant."

Down to the restaurant went Guthrie and Allerton. The former's heart gave a great leap as he recognized the man he had seen at the club. And there on the rack above him was the hat. Morrison had not noticed their entrance. He was glowering at a man across the way, who was dallying over a glass of champagne. For four hours the men had been dogging Morrison's heels, and the latter remembered having seen the same person around the day before. He had the unpleasant feeling that he was being shadowed.

Guthrie stepped up to his companion.

"I beg your pardon," he said, extending a pencilled card, "but I believe you have my hat, and yours is in my baggage."

If the detective had been astonished

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

OPEN AIR CURE FOR THE DREAD DISEASE.

A Man Given Up by the Doctors Walks 11,340 Miles and Lives.

When told that he had but three months to live, a wasted shadow of a consumptive racked by hemorrhages and pains, Charles E. Norris of San Francisco made up his mind three years ago to fight death with all the force of his will. To-day he is strong and hearty, and the shadow of death has fled from him.

This is a new cure for the dread consumption—he walks it away. He has tramped from the valley of death to sunny health, and expects to keep on tramping to the end of his days. His record is now 11,340 miles, says a letter from Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

His case, which has been the subject of inquiry by physicians all over the country, is further evidence of the efficacy of the "open air" cure, which physicians are now recommending. He says that it is better, because it combines with the exercise of a rugged life the cares of striving for existence. He has been asked to take others, with him on his tramps, but has refused unless they agree to go as he, penniless.

HARDSHIPS GIVE HEALTH.

"If they are able to afford the luxuries of good hotels, snug beds, rich foods, they stand small chance of being cured," he says. His last three years' experiences have been of hardship and of health, and the one he could not have won, he says, without the other.

Norris is 63 years old. He had traveled extensively before he started on his consumption tramp. He had worked in many cities. He left San Francisco with but \$1.60 in his pocket. His wife and daughter were dead, his brothers and sisters scattered, and no one depended upon him. His money had been spent on doctors' bills and medicines. He found himself growing worse, and the doctors told him there was no hope.

"Go home and die comfortably," one said.

"I'll not," he answered. "I'll fight, and if I die I'll die fighting."

He fought step by step up north, down south, over the west, and over the east. North again, east again, west again, until he has covered 11,340 miles, as nearly as he can estimate.

"Like time," he said, "I will go on, and I'll keep going. I'm getting better every day."

NOT A TRAMP.

Norris is not a tramp. His collar and cuffs are clean. His clothes are neat. His manners are good. He does not drink or use tobacco. He reads Shakespeare and knows the works of the great poet by heart.

Norris finds life worth living, and he tells his story modestly.

"This was my condition when I started out from Frisco on August 8, 1901," he said. "I weighed 96 pounds, one lung was gone. I had suffered three hemorrhages; the doctors said a fourth would finish me. They gave me three months more of life. I had \$1.60 in my pocket. I was well dressed, and I was determined to live or die in the open."

"I started along the tracks of the Union Pacific northward, but I was so weak that I could not travel far. Afraid I would faint on the tracks and be killed, I took a country road. At nightfall I was near a farmhouse but had not strength to reach it. I rolled under a fence and went to sleep. I coughed much, and was awake often during the night. In the morning when I reached the farmhouse the woman gave me milk and eggs, and I went on."

FIGHTS DEATH ON THE ROAD.

"Gradually I grew stronger, but

with me at Standing Stone." "Is at Rummelford now eating supper," and finally, "Will meet reporter at Towanda." And there at Towanda were half a score of railroaders anxious to tell where Norris was to be found.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Notes of Interest About Some Leading People.

Herr Nommensen, a German missionary in Sumatra, who started in life as a farm laborer, has been made a Doctor of Divinity for his translation of the Bible into the language of the Batta.

Countess Tolstoi, the wife of the great reformer, is a cultivated Jewish lady, speaking French, English and German almost as fluently as her native tongue. She prepares all the Count's books for the press, for it is said that she is the only person who can read her famous husband's handwriting.

Adam Siepen, the armless painter, has just died at Dusseldorf. He was born without arms, and painted with his left foot. But despite this terrible disability his work was much sought after, and many of his pictures were sold in England. Herr Siepen had a large studio in Dusseldorf, where he was extremely popular.

Among the cherished treasures of Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft is a square wooden box adorned with a silver plate, and containing a brick. The brick is from the green-room of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, so dear to them from from early and long associations; and the wood in which it is encased once formed part of the stage on which so many of their triumphs were won.

Miss Chiquita, who is said to be the smallest lady in the world, has made her appearance in Paris. Born in New York of German parents, she is the eldest of six children, and is twenty-three years of age. Her brothers and sisters are of normal height. Miss Chiquita, who speaks English and German, is now learning French. The height of this charming little lady is only 2ft. 6in.

Queen Margherita is a great linguist, and is justly proud of her international idioms. It is not long since a pretty woman, Roman on her father's side and Irish on her mother's, had an audience of her, and was received with a Royal compliment on her beauty. "And your eyes," said the Queen in English, actually assuming a little brogue, as she admired the black eyelashes of her visitor, "are put in, ye know, with a sooty finger!"

Mr. W. F. Cody, the redoubtable Buffalo Bill, met his wife in a romantic way. She was Louisa Frederici, the pretty daughter of a French emigre in St. Louis, where they first met in 1866. He was just back from the War of the Rebellion, and, riding through the streets of St. Louis at the head of a party of scouts, he came across a number of young men annoying some young ladies. He dashed to the rescue in the best style of melodrama, sent the roughs flying, escorted the prettiest girl home, and within a month or two she was Mrs. William Cody. Mrs. Cody is now sixty years of age, and the great showman five years older.

It would be really difficult to find a man of more pleasing versatility than Sir Gilbert Parker. Sir Gilbert has been professor in a deaf and dumb institute, lecturer in English literature, journalist, author, theological student, and deacon in the Church of England—all in Canada, the land of his birth and love. In Australia he has sat in an important editorial chair and produced successful plays; while in London, where he has made his home, he has placed himself in the very forefront of novelists and playwrights. He is a Doctor of Civil Law, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, a colonel of Artillery, and a member of British Parliament, and there is scarcely a section of the wide earth

the ordinary words. Then he wore up to a realization that he was seven streets past his destination; and, with a last lingering look at Miss Divinity, he plunged into the inky blackness of the night.

Two hours later he looked up to find his hostess studying him curiously.

"Something on your mind, Gerald?" "Yes; something pleasant," he replied, spinning her jewelled fan, like an ivory dervish, on the palm of his hand. "You would laugh if you knew."

"Tell me, then, quick! I want to laugh!"

"That is just why I think I had better not tell you. I don't want you to laugh at this."

Soon after he slipped away. Somehow he wanted to get to the club, where there might be some cards of the sort who did not receive cards to the Crown Smith affairs, but who knew about pretty girls whose fathers put up near Berkley Square.

He found the smoking-room at the club deserted. In the dining-room a farewell banquet was under way in honor of a man who was going abroad. Guthrie caught sentences about a boat to sail early in the morning, and a long stay abroad; then, with a shrug, he walked into the writing-room. Drawing a chair into the window-niche, he threw himself into its leather depths to watch the cables flash through the storm, and to think of Miss Divinity.

The clubrooms were very quiet when at last he pulled himself together and ordered a cab. James, the hall-porter, handed him the hat. Guthrie's penchant for new hats was well known, and he did not resent James' quiet, "Another new one, sir?" but slipped a coin into the servingman's hand.

Vera Guthrie laughed at her brother over the edge of her chocolate cup. It was nearly noon of the next day, and Gerald had been waiting impatiently for an hour or more for a word with his sister.

"No, you need not give me the marquise ring for such a trifle," she said teasingly; "merely promise that I shall be the bride. It has been the height of my ambition to be bridesmaid at a wedding—in a picture hat, and carrying a big crimson muff. Give me the name and address, and I will wear a new scarf against the marquise ring that I meet Miss Divinity before I have finished my round of teas this afternoon."

Gerald parted her shoulder approvingly, and danced out of the room. It had been a happy thought—that hat.

He came back with the hat in his hand, and led Vera triumphantly to the window.

"This is where your little brother was wise for once," he said. "He did not trust to his poor memory."

But suddenly the look of triumph died from his face. He uttered a groan, and Vera clutched his arm. "What's the matter?"

"Matter? Matter? Everything's the matter! This is not my hat!"

Then he told her the whole story. "That is all right," she said mockingly. "All you have to do is to go to the club and find out which man has a hat with a girl's name written on the lining."

Her mischievous words brought comfort to the perturbed Guthrie.

"Not a bad idea! I'm off to the club!"

II.

At the club he found James in the accustomed place. Yes, James remembered the hat (also the tip, which he did not mention, however). It was a new hat. Yes, there was one other gentleman who had worn a new hat the night before. Come to think, it was the same make as Mr. Guthrie's. It has been a gentleman with Mr. Williamson. White hair, spare figure, about the same height as Mr. Guthrie. Yes, Mr. Williamson

remembered having seen the same person around the day before. He had the unpleasant feeling that he was being shadowed.

Guthrie stepped up to his compartment.

"I beg your pardon," he said, extending a pencilled card, "but I believe you have my hat, and yours is in my baggage."

If the detective had been astonished Morrison was dumfounded.

When he had recovered sufficiently to act he reached for the hat above his head, and handed it silently to Guthrie. Gerald turned down the band with hands that almost trembled. There on the silk the name was still legible—"Gladys Manners."

Morrison accepted his own hat from the hands of Guthrie's man with supreme indifference, but he seemed loth to part with the young man. He put on his hat, then jerked it off again, and spoke with a gentleness and hesitation which would have astonished the men who had worked with him.

"New York may be all right when you've been here before and know people, but it's very lonely when you haven't. If you wouldn't mind meeting my daughter and having dinner with us, I'd be glad."

Guthrie murmured something about the pleasure of meeting English girls so far from home. He sent his man down to register, and followed Morrison to the lift. They paused before the latter's apartments, and the man who had made his money in grocery said to the man whose father had made his money in lead:

"I forgot to tell you her name's not Morrison. She's my stepdaughter, and I don't mind adding that her mother was a belle in England. Her name's Manners—Gladys Manners! Walk in!"—London Answers.

SORRY HE SPOKE.

Mr. Wilkins, wandering aimlessly down the street, met his old friend Peatly. "Hello, Peatly!" he called, cheerily. "Where have you been this long time?"

"Serving on a jury," said Peatly.

"Well, I can sympathize with you," said Mr. Wilkins. "It must have been a good deal of a bore. Isn't it curious by the way, that they always seem to want ignoramuses on a jury nowadays? They never take anybody that—that, of course, I mean as a general thing—for they do once in a while get a man of intelligence—I'm not speaking of you, of course—I don't know whether you got exactly what I am driving at or not, but—but—the fact is, I—that's a mighty fine stick-pin you're wearing, old man. Where'd you get it?"

THE GUESS DOLL.

An English non-conformist clergyman, of whom the London Telegraph tells, is the victim of a rarely profitable absent-mindedness. At a fair held by the women of his church one of the "attractions" was a beautiful doll, handsomely dressed, which was to be given to the person who guessed its name. There was an entrance fee, and the choice of the doll's name was left to the clergyman.

At the close of the fair it was found that the guess doll had brought in more than one hundred pounds; but as the name had not been hit upon by any one, clergyman suggested that it be appointed a parish visitor, and call regularly upon the children in the hospitals in the town. This was readily agreed to. Then somebody said:

"You must have given it a very odd name!"

"Ah, that reminds me!" exclaimed the clergyman, looking confused but still cheerful. "I did not name it at all."

She—"Why does a woman take a man's name when she marries him?"

He—"Why does she take anything else he's got?"

and be killed. I took a country road. At nightfall I was near a farmhouse but had not strength to reach it. I rolled under a fence and went to sleep. I coughed much, and was awake often during the night. In the morning when I reached the farmhouse the woman gave me milk and eggs, and I went on.

FIGHTS DEATH ON THE ROAD.

"Gradually I grew stronger, but for the first three weeks I didn't know what day would be my last. But I did not grow any worse. My cough continued and the pains between my shoulders did not leave me. If I had stopped, if I had given up, I would have died comfortably in a few weeks. But I set my teeth and went on. At the end of the third week, I noticed a slight improvement. It continued, and before two months had passed I had lost my pains and my cough had dwindled to a memory. I was growing well.

"By that time I was in Oregon. On the way there I stopped at farm houses and was well fed. The people would take nothing, as long as my clothes looked good and I was clean and decent-looking no one would take my money. But as soon as my shoes were out and my clothes frayed and I had a few days' growth of beard, they would give me nothing.

"I had at first been tramping the railroads only to get out of the cities, but I found that walking the country roads was too hard. The dust and the grades bothered me. When I climbed a hill, my breath was spent many times before I reached the top. Then I resolved to keep on the level of the railroads and the freedom from the dust of the country roads. I have been a rail-roader in that sense ever since. I follow the lines of the railroads everywhere and I know thousands of railroads."

POPULAR WITH RAILROADERS.

Norris' mode of life is simple. He wanders from place to place as the train seizes him. He was in New York not long ago. He decided to go to Buffalo and is walking there now along the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Every telegraph operator along the line knows he is coming, and he is the guest of the operator or the station master at each station. These knights of the keys and the trucks dine him, clothe and lodge him. His usual bed is on a newspaper in the waiting room of some depot.

"I'd rather sleep in that way than in a hotel during the winter," he says. "In the summer an empty truck on the platform suits me. I want all the air I can get. The railroad boys are most kind. I seldom have to ask for anything to eat. If their dinner pails are empty they send me to a hotel along the line and the hotel men are kindness itself."

HERALD HIS COMING.

The railroaders like him because he is full of the gossip of the road. He has in his book the name of each man who entertains him along the route. He spends hours in the stations chatting. He tells the eastern men of the west and the westerners of the east. He is as full of railroad talk as the ties of a division are full of spikes. His departure and his arrival are heralded by wire. "Norris left here at 4.22," one man telegraphs to another up the road.

"Ought to be here at 7 or 8; I'll have some supper for him," is the answer.

And so, all along the road he is expected before he arrives, and entertainment is ready for him.

When the reporter wanted to find him for this interview the operator at Wilkes-Barre was asked to call up the boys along the line. Soon came back the answer: "Was at Tunkhannock Monday." "Left Wysox last night." "Had breakfast

ada, the land of his birth and love. In Australia he has sat in an important editorial chair and produced successful plays; while in London, where he has made his home, he has placed himself in the very forefront of novelists and playwrights. He is a Doctor of Civil Law, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, a colonel of Artillery, and a member of British Parliament, and there is scarcely a section of the wide earth which he has not explored.

Mark Twain cannot resist the impulse of joking, no matter what company he may be in. Bishop Doane was at one time rector of an Episcopal church in Hartford, and the services at his church Mark Twain would occasionally attend. Twain one Sunday played a joke upon the rector. "Mr. Doane," he said, at the end of the service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it." "You have not," said Dr. Doane. "I have so," returned the humorist. "Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it." "I'll send it," Twain replied.

And he sent the next morning an unabridged dictionary to the rector.

TALE OF THE TRAMP.

The London Argus defines a tramp as follows:—"He is a skilled 'sponger,' and knows exactly how to appropriate to himself a large portion of the help intended for the honest workmen temporarily unemployed; he takes the fullest advantage of all that the poor law provides, he passes in and out of the workhouse, the infirmary, and casual ward with perfect freedom; he has a constitutional objection to work; he is dirty in his habits, and brings moral and physical contamination on all with whom he associates; he obtains the lion's share of the charity dispensed in large cities, and his movements are so evasive that at present there is no method of keeping him in one place and compelling him to work. It is to be feared that all our present day 'remedies' are no more effective in stemming the evil than were the Elizabethan plans of whipping, ear-cropping and hanging."

CHINA'S POPULATION.

There has always been much curiosity, as well as much diversity of opinion of China. The latest estimate is based upon a census, taken by order of the Chinese imperial government, for the purpose of reassessing taxes. It gives to China proper, including the 18 provinces, 407,737,325 people. Manchuria is credited with 8,500,000, Mongolia with 3,351,000, Tibet with 6,430,000, and Chinese Turkestan with 426,000, making a grand total of 426,447,325.

INDIAN MICA MINES.

The peninsula of India is famous for the excellence of its mica deposits. On account of its delicacy mica quickly suffers from the crushing effects of earth movements, and the superiority of the Indian deposits is ascribed to the geologically long and perfect quiescence that the great peninsula has enjoyed. In the Nellore district crystals, or "books," of muscovite mica have been obtained measuring 10 feet across the basal planes. Usually they are much smaller, and even in India the stability of the earth has not been sufficiently continuous to prevent the destruction of large quantities of this delicate and valuable material.

SCHOOLS FOR FISHERMEN.

There are now in Belgium four schools for the instruction of fishermen. The pupils are taught now to read weather charts, how to make the best of currents, what the bottom of the sea is like, how to make their own nets, how to manage a boat in a storm, how to use the latest inventions in the line of fishing apparatus, etc. There are about 250 pupils now in these schools.

WARSHIPS AS TARGETS

EXPERIMENTS WITH BIG GUNS AND TORPEDOES.

The Terrible Execution Which These Engines of War Can Do.

No Chinese ship that was battered into a mere flaming skeleton by Japanese shells at the Battle of the Yalu ever received a tenth of the projectiles which have been fired at one of our own British war-vessels. On at least three separate occasions she has acted as target for some of the most powerful weapons in our Navy, to say nothing of having been used in similar capacity for torpedoes and other deadly missiles of modern warfare.

Two years ago the Admiralty, being anxious to realize the effect of big shells loaded with lyddite in actual warfare, ordered that the Belleisle, an old coast defence ram, should be moored out near Selsey Bill and fired at by the Majestic. As for her crew, which was formerly 284 officers and men, these were represented by a large number of wooden dummies.

The Majestic, steaming slowly at a distance of 1,750 yards, opened with an 850 lb. shell from a 12 in. gun. A moment later 100-pounders from the 6 in. quick-firer came raining upon the doomed vessel. The results were beyond all expectation. Within two minutes the Belleisle was afire. Indeed, before the Majestic got broadside on, the target's quarter-deck was blazing.

LIKE A TIMBER-STACK.

Yet her 12 in. armor resisted the deadly rain, and the citadel remained unhurt until a shell found its way in through a port and burst. The result was extraordinary. Up into the air went the roof of the citadel. So did the dummy searchlight, most of the dummy crews of the upper deck guns, and large portions of the bridge and the chart-house.

The battering lasted only 8½ min., but in that brief space of time ammunition to the value of some \$18,000 had been poured into the ship-target, and had reduced everything above her protective deck to ruins. After the bombardment was over some of the Lords of the Admiralty inspected the wreck.

From a second experiment on the same old hulk patched up afresh was prophesied at the time that torpedoes would take a leading part in the naval warfare of the future. This prophecy has been fulfilled at Port Arthur. The Belleisle, when struck by a full-sized Whitehead torpedo, sank almost at once, in spite of having been specially strengthened to bear the shock.

THE WAR BALLOON

was found most useful in South Africa, and it is probable that a good deal more will be seen of it before the present war between Japan and Russia is finished. At Steinfeld, in Austria, the Austrian artillery have been using a war balloon as target. The balloon was anchored at a height of 7,500 feet, the gunners not being informed of the range. How difficult such an object is to hit at such a height may be judged by the fact that it took twenty-two rounds to get the range, and it was not until the sixty-fourth shot that the balloon was hit, and then only slightly.

The Germans have also tried their guns at a balloon, but in this case their target was less than 1,000 ft. in the air. Firing from a distance of about two and a half miles the seventeenth shell exploded close to the ground.

Perhaps the most startling experiments ever tried with guns were those which took place at Brest in August last. Instead of taking an old battleship like the Belleisle and putting dummies on board, the French actually fired shell at a real battleship

WITH HER CREW ON BOARD!

HOW MORMONISM GROWS

MANY MISSIONARIES CONSTANTLY IN THE FIELD.

Every Male Member Is Liable To be Sent Out by the Church.

Every Mormon boy is brought up with the idea of some day going abroad on a mission. For this purpose he is carefully trained in the doctrines of his own religion and of most other religions. He is taught the art of controversy—to talk intelligently and argue forcefully in defence of his faith.

And he knows that at any time he may be "called and set apart" for missionary work; that he may be despatched to London, or the Netherlands, or to Australia, or the isles of the Pacific, and that he must go without financial aid from his church. His instructions are to proceed to a certain part of the globe and there do what is in him to spread the gospel revealed in the latter days through Joseph Smith. As to the means of travel, of getting to his destination, of living in a strange land while preaching the Word—all this is his own concern. The Mormon church has nothing whatever to do with it. The missionary, often quite young and totally inexperienced in travel and the ways of the world, must find money enough to get whither he is despatched, and he must find some means of living while away from home without asking the church for support.

MANY SENT OUT.

While Christian ministers in the east are preaching sermons against Mormonism and what they consider the evils of the system, the Mormon church goes steadily forward in its work of "taking the Gospel to all mankind." Between 1,400 and 2,000 Mormon missionaries are constantly in the field, making continued gains for faith founded by Joseph Smith. The latter was the originator of the present missionary system of the church. The prophet had a happy faculty of receiving a "revelation" occasionally in which this or that brother was "called and set apart" to carry the Gospel to other lands. Smith would merely inform the brother of the honor bestowed upon him, and the brother would start out. Brigham Young was one of the first to receive this sort of message, and he went to England, where his labors on behalf of the new religion were decidedly effective.

When Brigham became the dominant power in the church he was not slow to follow the example set by his predecessor, Joseph Smith. "The Mormon Moses," as he has been styled by some writers, exacted implicit obedience in the field of missionary labor, as he did in every other department of the Mormon people's life. During the height of his power he utilized the missionary to further the material ends of the church and add to his own aggrandizement, much to the discomfort of not a few of the saints. If a man became troublesome, although maintaining his standing in the church, he was "called" on a mission to the other end of the world, and he must perforce, obey. Many whose ascendancy was feared by Brigham Young were in this way disposed of for a considerable time.

MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

Russia, Austria and Roumania will not permit the Mormon missionaries to work within their boundaries, if the officials are aware of their presence. Nevertheless in covert ways the missionaries manage to accomplish a little in these countries. While not debarred from Spain and Italy, the Mormons have made little headway with the Latins. One of the most important of the European missions is that of the Netherlands, which includes Belgium and France. Probably the majority of converts of late years are obtained in the Scandinavian countries, where the Mor-

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Eight churches have stood on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The first one was built in the year 223.

A London dress expert estimates that the two recent courts were worth to the west end dress and robe makers close upon £30,000.

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the number of English-speaking people has grown from 25,000,000 to 125,000,000.

At an inquest in Cumberland it was stated that a superstition still prevails in the country that it is unlucky to cut infant's finger nails.

A Dominican friar, the Rev. Father Sebastian Gates, of the Dominican Priory, Haverstock Hill, has two exhibits at the Royal Academy.

It is proposed to hold in London, during the late autumn or early winter a series of trials of screw propellers designed for aero-nautical purposes.

Mr. Thomas Ross, a shipwright employed at Mr. James Laing's shipyard, Sunderland, has just completed 72 years' continuous employment with the firm.

A youth sent to prison at Bristol for theft, was stated to belong to a band called "The Sons of Rest," the members of which vowed to do no work.

At a grammar school in North London the following answer was given in a recent examination:—"Captain Cook was the founder of the now, wellknown Cook's voyages.

The Birmingham gun trade is in an exceptionally depressed condition, the barrels proved during March showing a decrease of 2,922 over the corresponding month last year.

Hundreds of Dover schoolboys are learning to swim through the corporation only charging the lads 1d for the use of the municipal swimming baths, and giving free instruction.

Experiments made recently have shown that radium exists in appreciable quantities in the large bed of Oxford clay which extends over a great area in Huntingdonshire.

For brutally beating his motherless girl of eight and rubbing salt into her wounds the bench at Buckley, Flintshire, says the Child's Guardian have merely fined a man forty shillings.

Fourteen persons out of every hundred in England and Wales over sixty years of age are in receipt of relief from the rates. The total number of paupers of all ages last year was 490,513.

It is proposed to provide carbines and aiming tubes for the Duke of York's school, early instruction in musketry being regarded as of advantage to the boys, many of whom go into the army.

A majority of the big advertisers in England have decided to abandon the use of circulars and hand bills in bringing their wares to the attention of the public. As a result newspapers will be used entirely.

At Helpringham, Lincolnshire, a colony of bats has invaded the parish church. They are proving a great annoyance to the worshippers. One of the bats struck the vicar in the face as he was preaching.

Lace and tulle to the value of £22,400,000 were exported from Calais to England last year. The manufacture of these goods in Calais is largely in the hands of Nottingham people, who introduced the trade in the French port.

Opening a new free library at Brentford, towards the building and equipment of which he has contributed £5,000, Mr. Carnegie said he was glad to assist a man going up the ladder, but he would not undertake to carry him to the top.

At a house in Derrick street, Rotherhithe, a man put a lighted pipe

LEAP YEAR IN EUROPE

PRISONER GOES FROM JAIL TO ALTAR—AND BACK.

Epidemic of Handcuff Weddings Since the Beginning of This Year.

Whether or not 1904 has brought much comfort to the leap year young woman, it has certainly produced in Europe an epidemic of convict weddings—indeed, since the year dawned it has been scarcely possible to take up a continental paper without reading of some dramatic pilgrimage from the prison to the altar and of the progress of the bridegroom, after a too brief honeymoon, back to jail.

A typical case was reported a few weeks ago from Buda-Pesth. A man named G— had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a pretty girl, Eteleka S—, who had known the prisoner for some years, vowed that she would commit suicide forthwith if she were not allowed to marry him. In vain her father tried, to dissuade her from her project. All his pleading was useless; and at last, through his lawyer, he made representations to the minister of justice to the effect that his daughter's mind would give way unless her wish was granted.

HOURLY FREEDOM TO WED.

As the result of this request the convict was granted an hour's freedom, and, with a warder for best man and an escort of police, the marriage took place. As soon as the ceremony was over, however, the bridegroom was marched back to prison again, his wife bidding him an affectionate good-bye at the iron barred door.

A week or so later Weggenstein, near Geneva, was the scene of a similar unconventional wedding. The bridegroom had been sentenced to two years' hard labor for burglary; but when sentence was passed he begged permission to marry before going to the central prison. On the wedding morning the convict in handcuffs was escorted to the office of the magistrate, where the civil ceremony was performed, with a couple of uniformed warders as witnesses. After the ceremony the wedding party, warders and all, adjourned to the house of the newly wedded pair, where a sumptuous breakfast awaited them, and the rest of the day was spent in feasting and song.

SHARES IMPRISONMENT.

More romantic was the recent union of a French convict to the daughter of a Brazilian nobleman. So attached was the young woman to her lover that, in order to be near him, she spent the weeks between his arrest and sentence as a domestic servant. When at last he was sentenced to transportation to Cayenne, she obtained permission to marry him, so that in time she may join him as his wife in the penal colony.

On the wedding morning the bridegroom drove from the central prison at Riom, in Auvergne, to the town hall, with his bride and four warders, in a carriage and pair. The bride was soberly attired in black and carried a bunch of violets. The ceremony was performed by the deputy mayor, with a few local officials and municipal councillors as spectators, and at its conclusion the strange wedding party drove back to the prison. The bride had provided some dainties and a small wedding cake for the occasion, but the governor of the prison was obdurate, and the utmost concession he would make was to allow the bridegroom to eat a slice of the cake. The bride at once returned to domestic service in order to earn the money necessary to take her out to Cayenne to join her husband.

PROPOSAL WITH ARREST.

An interesting case of proposal in prison is reported from Paris. A young Parisian dressmaker, who had been abandoned by her lover

of about two and a half miles. The seventeenth shell exploded close to the ground.

Perhaps the most startling experiments ever tried with guns were those which took place at Brest in August last. Instead of taking an old battleship like the Belleisle and putting dummies on board, the French actually fired shell at a real battleship.

WITH HER CREW ON BOARD!

The ship chosen was the Suffren, a big turret battleship. It was the turret which French naval authorities were specially anxious to test. They wanted to find out whether the shock produced by the impact of a shell on the outer wall of the turret would kill or injure the men inside.

The crew of the Suffren were sent below, and some sheep were penned inside the turret. Then the Massena drew off to 2,000 yards, distance and fired heavy shell at the turret. The shells were not explosive ones—they were filled with sand instead of powder. In spite of every precaution an accident occurred. The third shell burst, and the officers who were standing on the bridge near the after end of the ship narrowly escaped being hit by splinters. The experiment, however, proved successful in one way, for the sheep were afterwards found to be quite unharmed.

Much curiosity was evinced, when submarines first came into existence, as to whether they or their occupants would be able to withstand the shock of torpedoes or mines fired in their vicinity. The French have lately settled that question also. They anchored a submarine under water in Cherbourg Harbor and fired torpedoes at various distances from it, eventually coming as close as thirty yards. No damage was done at all, and, though the occupants of the submarine distinctly felt the dull shock of the explosions and the increase of air pressure, they were none of them in any way the worse for their strange experience.

A HEARTY FAREWELL.

The old friends had enjoyed their three days together, in spite of the fact that tact was not a conspicuous quality of either of them.

"You have quite a pretty place here, John," said the guest, as he took a final look about him on the morning of his departure. Quite a pretty place, though it looks a bit bare as yet."

"Oh, that's because the trees are so young," said the host, comfortably. "I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again. Then you'll see how much improved the place will be," and they shook hands with mutual affection and good-will.

MAN'S THE GOLD, FOR A' THAT.

Class distinctions in England are supposed to be clearly defined, but a nice story which comes from London shows a pleasing variety of answer to the question, "What is a gentleman?"

Hearing a house carpenter spoken of as a gentleman by a furniture remover, a country magnate sought delicately for explanations.

"Lor' bless yer, sir," answered the furniture remover, "we calls every man a gentleman as pays twenty-shillings in the pound."

FAMILY LIFE IN FRANCE.

Family life in France has greatly improved in recent decades. It is less customary than formerly to have daughters brought up entirely in convents or to send the children to live with their nurse in her country home.

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

She (to timid admirer)—I have just been reading about wireless telegraphy. Do tell me what it is all about. I don't understand it a bit.

He—Wireless telegraphy is—ah—the means by which I have been wiring a certain question to you with my eyes for the last six months!

ence. Nevertheless in covert ways the missionaries manage to accomplish a little in these countries. While not debarred from Spain and Italy, the Mormons have made little headway with the Latins. One of the most important of the European missions is that of the Netherlands, which includes Belgium and France. Probably the majority of converts of late years are obtained in the Scandinavian countries where the Mormon gospel is readily received by a large number of the population. Samoa, the Society Islands, Fiji, Turkey, Japan, India and Ireland—all have their Mormon missions. It has been said by a leading church official that the Latter-day Saints have secured some 25,000 converts in foreign lands during the past few years.

As in the days of the early Christians, the Mormon missionaries are but made stronger in their faith and more zealous in their work by anything savoring of persecution. Opposition only serves to stimulate them to greater exertions. Frequently a returned missionary tells in the tabernacle of strenuous times incident to his labor in foreign lands or in the eastern or southern part of the United States. But he invariably concludes by announcing that he has made converts and that his faith has been greatly strengthened by his trials. And all this has an inspiring effect on the young men who are yet to start on their first pilgrimages abroad.

MOUSTACHING HIS MAJESTY.

When the present King of Spain was little more than five years of age, a famous sculptor was engaged to make a statue of his Majesty. The sculptor had difficulty in finding a pose for his subject which should be at once spirited and natural, and sat one day in a brown study, regarding the boy as he looked out of the window.

All at once the sound of a band of music was heard in the street. The King sprang up, and brought his hand to his forehead in the military salute.

"The flag, sir! the flag!" the boy exclaimed. "Salute it!"

The sculptor had found the pose he sought, and made the statue represent the King in the act of saluting his country's flag.

As he was at work the boy asked the artist: "Are you going to make me big?"

"The statue will represent your Majesty a little larger than you are," said the sculptor.

"Well," said the Royal youngster, "I want you to make me very big, with a long moustache!"

THE MOON.

From recent photographs, the craters and craterlets of the moon are estimated to number more than two hundred thousand, but less than a million. White patches in some craters and the bright lines radiating in some cases hundreds of miles are thought by Prof. Pickering to be due to snow, and the less conspicuous lunar canals, which gradually appear, increase and fade away in the lunar day, are attributed by the same authority to vegetation. A thin atmosphere of carbonic acid and water vapor may feed the plants.

WHERE CZARS ARE CROWNED.

All the czars of Russia have been crowned in the famous Kremlin in Moscow, and in the treasury there are the thrones of all the emperors of the past, as well as the historic jewels and the choicest plate now owned by the Russian crown. There are \$600,000,000 worth of gold and silver and precious stones in that treasury, and there are basins of gold there as big as a baby's bathtub, and two card tables of solid silver.

Many a woman has played a practical joke on a man by marrying him.

largely in the hands of Nottingham people, who introduced the trade in the French port.

Opening a new free library at Brentford, towards the building and equipment of which he has contributed £5,000, Mr. Carnegie said he was glad to assist a man going up the ladder, but he would not undertake to carry him to the top.

At a house in Derrick street, Rotherhithe, a man put a lighted pipe in his coat pocket and hung the coat up. The smouldering pipe set fire to the coat, from which the fire spread, doing considerable damage on the ground floor before it was extinguished.

An Owestry man took his 4-year-old son to a local fair, and there gave him whisky to drink, with the result that the child went into convulsions and died. At the inquest the father said the child was often given beer and spirits at home as all his other children had been.

SHAKING HANDS.

We learn that a treatise has been published in Brussels on shaking hands, which states that the practice is most dangerous, a mutual pressure of the hand being nothing more than an exchange of undesirable microbes, 80,000 of which, it is said, inhabit every half-inch of the hand. The author of the treatise says that the most dangerous people to shake hands with are doctors, surgeons, nurses, hairdressers, butchers, sausage-makers, tanners, and leather-dressers, while the least dangerous person seems to be a worker in metal, because the metal sets up an oxidation which acts as an antiseptic.

WHERE LADIES PROPOSE.

Between the mountains of India and Persia is a powerful tribe among whom an extraordinary custom prevails. Women's rights have apparently received full recognition, for the ladies of the tribe can choose their own husbands. All a single woman has to do when she wishes to change her state is to send a servant to pin a handkerchief to the hat of a man on whom her fancy lights, and he is obliged to marry her, unless he can show that he is too poor to purchase her at the price her father requires.

FINGER AND THUMB.

The Japanese dentist does not frighten his patients with an array of steel instruments. He draws teeth with his thumb and forefinger. The needful skill is acquired only after long practice, but when it is attained the operator can extract several teeth in a minute without removing his fingers from the patient's mouth. His education begins with the pulling out of pegs pressed into soft wood, and ends with the drawing of hard pegs driven tightly into an oak plank.

OPERATING WITH A MAGNET.

A remarkable operation was recently performed at the St. Antoine Hospital, Paris, by the extraction of a large nail from a man's lung. After six preliminary experiments the foreign body was located and seen through the "bronchoscope." The first attempt at extraction failed, but a second was completely successful, the nail being dislodged from an inner ramification of the right lung and removed up the windpipe by means of a magnet, the operation lasting only five minutes.

BATHE NOT, LIVE LONG.

In the study of the lives of seventy-three persons more than 90 years old living in the city of Dresden, Saxony, it has been discovered that all sleep in closed rooms at night and abhor bathing, and all sleep eight or nine hours daily. They vary in some of their habits, but these three—plenty of sleep, avoidance of drafts at night, and of bathing—are common to all. The conclusion of the government investigation points to these as essential elements of the secret of old age.

duration, and the utmost concession he would make was to allow the bridegroom to eat a slice of the cake. The bride at once returned to domestic service in order to earn the money necessary to take her out to Cayenne to join her husband.

PROPOSAL WITH ARREST.

An interesting case of proposal in prison is reported from Paris. A young Parisian dressmaker, who had been abandoned by her lover under cruel circumstances, was charged with throwing vitriol at him. The circumstances of the case aroused wide sympathy, and led to an immediate offer of marriage.

The offer was accepted, but the marriage thus strangely brought about cannot take place until the young dressmaker has served her sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.

ROTHSCHILD'S REBUKE.

Baron Rothschild, one of the most unostentatious of millionaires, has a dry way of administering a deserved snub which is appreciated by everybody except the recipient of the rebuke.

Not very long ago he was entertaining at luncheon a distinguished party. The meal went on admirably. Nothing marred the general enjoyment save the loquacity of one young man.

This young man insisted on monopolising the conversation. He insisted on talking about himself—about his books, his work, his love-affairs, his motor-car.

Finally he jumped to his feet. "By Jove!" he said—"I must show you all my sleeve-links and studs. I got them this morning. They are malachite."

And he passed from one guest to another, exhibiting the studs, which were neither beautiful nor costly nor in any way out of the ordinary. "Malachite!" he kept repeating—"genuine malachite."

Baron Rothschild watched the young man's progress with a faint sneer. When the studs reached him he touched them with his finger superciliously, and drawled:

"Ah, malachite—eh? It is a handsome stone. I have always liked it. I have a mantelpiece of it in the next room!"

ROYAL COLLECTORS.

King Edward is very proud of his walking-sticks, which number nearly two hundred, and range from specimens in exquisitely carved ivory, brought from India to a stick made from one of the piles of old London Bridge, and an elaborate bit of carving, on which Sir George Dibbs, the Australian statesman, lavished many months of loyal and loving work.

Queen Alexandra is said to have accumulated the largest private collection in England of photographs, thousands of which are the product of her own skill.

The Prince of Wales was for many years, one of the keenest collectors in the world, and this fascinating hobby divided his spare time with that of filling countless scrapbooks with Press cuttings recording his doings; and the late Duke of Edinburgh was deservedly proud of his collection of old violins, and of his fleet of silver vessels.

Of collectors of whips the name is legion. The Earl of Lonsdale has a room full of them, many worth considerably more than their weight in gold; and the Duke of Beaufort has a large number of the whips used by riders of Derby winners for nearly a century past. The Princess of Wales is also a great whip lover, and the gem of her collections is a beautiful production in ivory and holly.

DANGEROUS.

He—We had better hurry. Miss Gwen. There's a thunderstorm coming.

She—Oh, I'm not afraid. Are you?

He—Not for myself. But you forget how attractive you are!

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, proving a splendid dressing."

DR. J. W. TATUM, Madril, Ind. T.

50¢ a bottle.
All druggists.

J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.

for
Weak Hair

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

SOCIETIES OWNING STOCK.

times we have been forced to go into debt, while at times we have had as much as two or three hundred dollars to the good. At present we have over \$100 on hand, with the government grant coming due. Our grant is usually about \$63. Some years we have had as many as eight bulls, thirteen rams and six boars. At the end of a couple of years, these breeding animals are changed around from division to division to prevent inbreeding. When the breeding stock has passed its usefulness, it is sold to the butcher and the money comes back to the Society.

Members have the use of a ram for all their sheep and of the boar for two animals twice a year, and if the bull is not much used, members are allowed to take one cow. The man who keeps the bull, has the use of him for all his stock. The same privilege is allowed the man who keeps the ram and he also gets the ram's fleece extra. Twelve to \$20 a year is allowed the man who keeps the boar. At one time our Society paid members as much as \$10 a month for keeping the bull. Members also had the use of the bull free. This was found to be too much of a good thing for the man keeping the bull and the Society soon got into dispute and membership fell off, until the Society was partially dead. About ten years ago, we changed this method and adopted the present system which has worked admirably. We pay about \$20 for our hogs when they are six months old and \$20 to \$35 for our rams."

"I am satisfied," continued Mr. Stewart, "that if most of the societies which hold exhibitions were to give them up and keep pure bred stock instead, the way our society does it would be a great improvement over the present system where there are so many fairs that they conflict with each other. We have a sort of unwritten law that any man who keeps any of our stock must do so subject to inspection by some member or members appointed for that purpose. There have been occasional where it has been found necessary to take animals away from members, but not of late years."

THE DRUMMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This same line of work is also being conducted by the Drummond agricultural society located near Perth in Lanark county. Mr. Cowan recently visited this section and was shown the stock kept by the society. In the evening a meeting was held at the home of Mr. P. M. Campbell of Balderston, the secretary, at which a number of well-known breeders and officers of societies were present. This society has been keeping pure bred stock since 1868 and owns two bulls, a Shorthorn and an Ayrshire. During the winter two hogs were kept, a Berkshire and a Tamworth, more hogs will be bought in the fall. Up to two years ago the Society kept pure bred rams. The Durham bull cost \$140 at an auction sale of stock held in Ottawa and the Ayrshire cost \$90 bought from a private breeder. The bulls are boarded around at the rate of \$2 a week during June and July and for \$3 a month during the rest of the year. The keep of these animals thus cost the Society about \$54 each per year. The men boarding the animals have the use of them for their stock. The bulls are kept at three different places in the township and about every three weeks they are moved around to suit the convenience of the members. Members are charged \$1 each to join, for which fee they are permitted to breed two cows to one bull or four altogether. For four more cattle an extra dollar is charged. The Society has a membership of 67

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bitter Carbonate Salts -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavour.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Fac-Simile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Pitcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature

of

Dr. H. H. Pitcher.

In
Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected June 23rd)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 13c to 15c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 75c. a bag.
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 25c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.
Strawberries 50 per box.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$5.00 per cwt.
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 10c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 13c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

THE LIFE OF THE WORLD.

Traditions That It Will Last but Six Thousand Years.

There is a general and widespread notion, which the curious investigator will find scattered throughout both mediaeval and modern literature, that the world will last 6,000 years from the date of its creation. An inscription in one of Martin Luther's books reads as follows: "Elijah, the prophet, said that the world had existed 2,000 years before the law was given (from Adam to Moses), would exist 2,000 years under the Mosaic law (from Moses to Christ) and 2,000 years under the Christian dispensation, and then it would be burned."

In the Etrurian account of the creation (by Suidas) I find a similar tradition: "The Creator spent 6,000 years in creation, and 6,000 more are allotted to the earth."

In the black letter edition of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments" there is a whole sermon given, with the 6,000 year limit of the earth's duration as a text. (See above work, edition of 1632.)

Some writers contend that the "six days" referred to in Holy Writ really mean 6,000 years, and that the "seventh day" is a type of the coming millennium, or "Sabbath of a thousand years." The palmist says, "For a thousand years are in thy sight as yesterday." (Psalm xc, 4. See also II Peter iii, 8.)—St. Louis Republic.

A Dance Cure.

Any three of the above papers \$2.40
 THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
 Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

SOCIETIES OWNING STOCK.

A great deal of interesting information has been gathered lately by H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural societies, regarding the ownership of pure bred breeding stock, by several societies, in the Province. A number of these societies, it has been found, are doing excellent work. It is believed that if many of the societies in the Province which are holding small exhibitions, were to give up this work and own and circulate pure bred stock, they would accomplish much more good for their sections. On Saturday, June 11th Mr. Cowan visited the home of Mr. A. M. Stewart at Dalmeny, Russell County, who is secretary of the township of Osgood agricultural society. This society has been owning pure bred stock since 1867. The Directors are unanimous in the belief that their society has done more good than it could possibly have done had it endeavored to hold annual exhibitions. Mr. Stewart states that it is the general opinion in the county that the county of Russell won the banner offered by the Ottawa Valley Journal to the county in eastern Ontario owning the best stock, largely as a result of the excellent work done by this society. The Osgood society owns three bulls, two of which are Ayrshires, and one a Shorthorn, twelve rams and four boars. The sheep are mostly Shropshires, but include two Leicesters and one Oxford Down. The hogs include one animal each of the following breeds. Tamworth, Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester White. These animals are located in five different sections of the Township. Any twelve farmers in the township, who will agree to pay \$2 each for three years and take proper care of stock will, on request be furnished with a pure breed bull, ram, or boar, or with all three, if they ask for them. Generally one animal is asked for the first year, more being taken after this sub-division of the main society has become well established.

If the Society has no animals on hand, a committee is appointed to purchase them. Some bulls have cost the society as high as \$100. According to Mr. Stewart, the Society has never secured a good bull which did not cost at least \$100 laid down at Dalmeny. The Society has purchased bulls that have won the gold medal at such exhibitions as Toronto.

"In the past" continued Mr. Stewart "we have always been able to furnish all the animals asked for. If a local section asks for three animals, the Society loses money but if they only ask for one we generally make a little. The \$24 received each year from the twelve farmers forming one of these sections, together with the government grant we receive and a little extra funds, which come in other ways, generally enables us to meet the expense of keeping the animals. Some

moved around to suit the convenience of the members. Members are charged \$1 each to join, for which fee they are permitted to breed two cows to one bull or four altogether. For four more cattle an extra dollar is charged. The Society has a membership of 67 and receives a government grant of \$30. For their dollar, members can take a sow to each boar. Members holding stock can collect membership fees. The parties keeping the rams are allowed to charge members 12½ cents a week for each ewe which is kept at their place. No member can take more than two ewes to a ram. In this way members of the Society for their membership fee are allowed to breed four cows four ewes and two sows, all for \$1. Boars are kept at a cost to the Society of \$10 for the season.

For a number of years this Society has bought seed at wholesale prices and furnished it to members, who have thus secured a reduction equal to about 14% on all the seed they buy through the Society.

At the meeting held in the evening, the opinion was unanimously expressed by those present that great good would be accomplished were societies to receive a government grant on the basis of what they actually expend for agricultural purposes, instead of largely on the membership basis as is done at present.

EXPRESSIONS.

Montreal Herald.

EVIDENTLY it is right for Conservatives to get control of the militia but not right for the liberals to object to their doing so.

Toronto Star.

JAPS are reported to be shaking their fists in the direction of the Russian forces. Can't catch them probably and it makes them mad.

The New York Press.

It makes a woman proud of her husband, in a kind of ashamed way to have her husband know how to button the children up the back.

Kincairdine Review.

They say that the wire-pulling that takes place at the various conferences, synods and assemblies is of a finer brand than the sort you meet at the political conventions.

Washington Post.

A New York society woman announces that she is going to Europe "on a business trip." The nature of the business may be inferred from the fact that she is going to take her nineteen-year-old daughter and \$1,000,000 along with her.

Disraeli and Gladstone.

A short time before his death Disraeli sat for his portrait to Millais. In his studio hung a proof engraving of Gladstone, with his hands hanging down before him lightly clasped and an almost beatific expression on his face. Millais observed that Disraeli's eyes were frequently bent upon the portrait. At length he asked him if he would accept a copy. "I was rather shy of offering it to you," he apologetically added. "I should be delighted to have it," said Disraeli, with what for him was an almost eager manner. "People think that more or less through our political lives I have disliked Mr Gladstone. To tell the truth, my only difficulty in respect to him has been that studying him from day to day and year to year I could never understand him."

CASTORIA.

Bears the
 Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
 The Kind You Have Always Bought

Lard, required, 10 to 12c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
 Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel;
 Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
 Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

At the Napanee Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 2549 cheese boarded, 1369 white and 1180 colored. The price offered was an ½ of a cent lower than the previous week. Only one bid, 83, was made and at this price 1310 cheese sold.

Buyers present—Thompson, Alexander, Cleall, Gibson, McKinnon.
 McKinnon bought Nos. 4-9-16-18, and 26, at 83.

Gibson bought Nos. 14 and 15 at 83.
 Cleall bought Nos. 21-23 and 25 at 83.
 Thompson bought No. 27 at 83.

The following factories boarded:

	NO. WHITE	COLORS
Napanee.....	1	125
Centreville.....	3	..
Croydon.....	4	.. 80
Phippen No 2.....	5	100 ..
Kingsford.....	6	74 ..
Deseronto.....	7	.. 200
Union.....	8	80 ..
Clairview.....	9	.. 75
Metzler.....	10	.. ..
Odessa.....	11	200 ..
Excelsior.....	12	.. 120
Bell Rock.....	13	.. ..
Enterprise.....	14	125 ..
Whitman Creek.....	15	75 ..
Tamworth.....	16	100 ..
Forest Mills.....	17	140 ..
Sheffield.....	18	100 ..
Moscow.....	19	.. ..
Phippen No 3.....	20	.. 80
Selby.....	21	.. 240
Phippen No 1.....	22	.. 120
Camden East.....	23	.. 99
Petworth.....	24	.. ..
Newburgh.....	25	.. 175
Marlbank.....	26	100 ..
Palace Road.....	27	150 ..

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star Brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

A READY PREACHER.

Notable Instance of Presence of Mind in the Pulpit.

Frederick the Great, being informed of the death of one of his chaplains, a man of considerable learning and piety, determined to select a successor with the same qualifications and took the following method of ascertaining the merit of one of the numerous candidates for the appointment: He told the applicant that he would furnish him with a text the following Sunday, when he was to preach at the royal chapel. The morning came, and the chapel was crowded to excess.

The king arrived at the end of the prayers, and on the candidate ascending the pulpit he was presented with a sealed paper by one of his majesty's aids-de-camp. The preacher opened it and found nothing written. He did not, however, lose his presence of mind, but, turning the paper on both sides, he said:

"My brethren, here is nothing, and there is nothing. Out of nothing God created all things." And he proceeded to deliver a most eloquent discourse on the wonders of the creation.

The Story of a Crest.

There is a curious tradition concerning the almost miraculous preservation of the life of the first Earl of Kildare, which explains the origin of the crest used by the Offaly Geraldines. While an infant, so the record runs, he was in the castle of Woodstock when an alarm of fire was raised. In the confusion that ensued the child was forgotten, and on the servants running to search for him the room in which he lay was found in ruins. Soon after a strange voice was heard in one of the towers, and on looking up they saw an ape, which was usually kept chained, carefully holding the child in his arms. The earl afterward, in gratitude for his preservation, adopted a monkey for his crest.—London News.

lennium, or "Sabbath of a thousand years." The psalmist says, "For a thousand years are in thy sight as yesterday." (Psalm xc, 4. See also II Peter iii, 8).—St. Louis Republic.

A Dance Cure.

Dr. Bishoff of Valdivia, Chile, describes the hard work of the mining peons, who carry 150 pounds of ore in bags strapped to their shoulders while they climb up hundreds of feet on ladders, often consisting only of notched trees. They toil without a recess from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m. and might seem to be in need of all the rest they can get, but before supper prefer to take the strain out of their muscles after a fashion of their own—viz, dancing vehemently to the sound of a fiddle for an hour or two or even longer if their lady friends happen to muster in force. —Health Culture.

Oberlin College.

Oberlin was the first college in the world to admit women. One woman was graduated there in 1833 and six in 1839.

Descendant of Mohammed.

A lineal descent of Mohammed lives the life of a small shopkeeper in Cairo, Egypt. The famous ancestry of the tradesman is familiar throughout the city and insures good trade, especially among the tourists. The shop is a very modest affair and the stock in trade is not large.

Whistling Women.

"It's a peculiar fact," remarked the observing youth, "that only one woman in a thousand can whistle." "Nothing peculiar about that," rejoined the man with the absent hair. "As long as a woman can talk she doesn't care to whistle."

Financial Ability.

"So young Smith has come into a fortune. Do you think he has the making of a financier?" "Undoubtedly. Several of them. And I'd like to be one of the bunch."



You should bake purer and better food. But look well to your der! It is a most important in your baking, and adulterated. Be sure cream of tartar.

The best way to obtain is to buy Cleveland to be a pure, cream powder, and the st wholesome made.

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.
 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
 Toronto, Ontario.
 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

APPLES FOR BREAKFAST.

A Prescription That May Save You Many a Doctor's Fee.

The true, not the new, should be the motto of those who write or speak about the apple, the fruit longest in use by our branch of the human race. There are certain simple principles that must be given, line upon line, precept upon precept, to every fresh generation of men or rather should be given just about that time that the generation is beginning to lose its freshness and to call on the doctor for remedies. Every well to do man of good digestion and appetite tends to eat too much meat every day after his twenty-fifth birthday, and one of the values of fruit, the apple above others, is the ease with which it may be made an "antimeat for breakfast" article. With baked apples and cream and good roast potatoes on the breakfast table the dish of cold or hot meat becomes subordinate even if it is not entirely abolished. Men of forty, the age when every man not a fool is supposed to have acquired the right to give medical advice, at least to himself, will relate their various wonderful discoveries and remarkable self cures just as they had given up all hope, and in general these reduce themselves to this: "I ate less meat, but I did not know it, and I took a great deal more fruit, especially apples."

Baked apples for breakfast tend to reduce the amount of meat eaten if we are inclined to eat too much and to supply the system with mineral foods and the digestive tract with acids. People who eat too much food are not to be advised to eat baked apples as a mere addition to the breakfast, and those who need a substantial meal must not let the baked apple interfere with the taking of solid food. As a rule, those who eat three meals per diem will wisely have the nicest dish of baked apples obtainable for breakfast. It is a piece of simple wisdom worth pages of ordinary medical literature. The digestion of milk is somewhat delayed by sour fruits, but pure, rich cream is not milk, and taken with a juicy baked apple what dish can be more tempting and wholesome?

If you are twenty-eight or thirty-five, inclined to ring the doctor's bell and talk with your druggist, try this prescription. You may put sugar on the apples, but we shall not sugar coat the remedy with any mystery or any claim to novelty. We merely turn to your good wife or your housekeeper and ask whether she is careful to give you nice roast apples and cream and to make the breakfast meat dishes as little tempting as may be.

The Happy Part.

She—Did your uncle die happy? He—Well, to tell you the truth, I didn't notice him, but everybody else seemed very happy.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Gives Instant Relief in all Cases of Lame Back or

LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago: it **ACTS LIKE MAGIC.** I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten

Wood's Phosphodine,



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, for all ailments, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emission, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Infertility, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.* Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address **The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.**

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Napanee by Thos. B. Wallace, F. L. Hooper, T. A. Hoffman, J. J. Perry, and Nelson & Robinson, Druggists.

TOY GARDENING.

It Is of All Sorts the Most Pitiful and Ridiculous.

Our counsel is to avoid all mimicry in gardening as we would avoid it in speech or in gait. Sometimes we do not mind being repetitions. "In gardening," we say, "almost the only thing which costs unduly—in money or in mortification—is for one to try to give himself somebody else's garden!"

One of the reasons we give against it is that it leads to toy gardening, and toy gardening is of all sorts the most pitiful and ridiculous. "No true art," we say, "can tolerate any make believe which is not in some way finer than the reality it simulates. In other words, imitation should always be in the nature of an amiable condescension. Whatever falseness, pretension or even mere frailty or smallness suggests to the eye, the ineffectuality of a toy is out of place in any sort of gardening." We do not actually speak all this, but we imply it, and we often find that the mere utterance of the words "toy gardening" has a magical effect to suggest all the rest and to overwhelm with contrition the bad taste and frivolity of many a misguided attempt at adornment. At that word of exorcism joints of cerulean sewer pipe crested with scarlet geraniums, rows of white cobbles along the walk or drive like a cannibal's skulls around his hut, purple paint kegs of petunias on the scanty doorsteps, crimson wash kettles of verbenas, antihill rockeries and well sweeps and curbs where no wells are, go modestly and forever into oblivion.—G. W. Cable in Scribner's.

FIRST PIANO MAKER.

Two Specimens of Cristofori's Work Still in Existence.

It was a harpsichord maker, Cristofori, in the employ of the Duke of Tuscany, who in 1711 made the first successful piano. As curator of Ferdinand de Medici he had a splendid collection of Belgian, French and Italian instruments to look after, and this undoubtedly added him, though the model was so crude that the inventor could never have dreamed a monument would ever be erected in his memory. There are only two grand pianofortes of Cristofori in existence.

One decorated in gold and Chinese figures is in Florence, and the other is in the Crosby-Brown collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Three documents attest the authenticity of this last instrument, which was purchased from Signor Diego Martelli.

From this feeble beginning a long list of names could be mentioned of men who helped perfect the piano. But factories alone could never have achieved without royalty to encourage and virtuosos to play. Frederick the Great ordered five pianos for his palace, where they can be seen at the present day. Marie Antoinette was a patron of the art, and Clementi in England and Mo-

ICE

Furnished private families by the month, or sold by the ton to those requiring large quantities.

Full stock Choice Groceries Baled Hay and Straw. All at reasonable prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

SHOD WITH IRON.

A Highland Robber Who Got a Dose of His Own Medicine.

We are told in Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" that in the reign of James I. of Scotland a highland robber chief named MacDonald plundered a poor widow of two of her cows and that she in her anger vowed that she would never wear shoes again till she had carried her complaint to the king for redress.

"It is a false boast," replied the bandit. "I will have you shod myself before you can reach the court." To carry out his threat he caused a smith to nail shoes to the woman's naked feet and then thrust her forth, wounded and bleeding, on the highway. The widow, however, faithful to her word, as soon as her wounds had healed went to the king and told him of this atrocious cruelty.

James heard her with mingled pity and indignation, and in righteous retribution caused MacDonald and twelve of his followers to be seized and shod with iron shoes as they had done to the poor widow. In this condition they were exhibited to the public for three days and then executed.

Its Other Name.

"How some people do pose," said a matter of fact man. "They use great, big words just to make people think that they are smart. I think that the weakest of all affectations is that of using what is called 'big language' instead of those simple terms which at first present themselves to every person of common sense."

"At my home the other day a young lady astonished my household by asking the loan of a 'diminutive argenteous, truncated cone, convex on its summit and semiperforated with symmetrical indentations.'

"She wanted a thimble."

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Office—Range Block. Money to loan at "lower than the lowest rate."

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 5:17

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE ——— 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN, DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

SEASON OF 1904—

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE—Priner's Cove at 5.30 a.m., for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G. T. R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton, at 4.30 p.m., for down the Bay.

This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER, Captain.



with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each Bottle contains a ten day treatment. Price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. LIVER PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION, STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWEL TROUBLE.

THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

25c. per box. Free samples on application.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

YOU THINK IT OVER

For you could not find a better or more useful article than a

PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PEN

We have a complete line.
Prices from \$1.50 to \$10.00.
Let us remind you that right now is the time to pick one out. We guarantee them.

E. J. POLLARD

SOLE AGENT

Dundas Street, Napanee.

without royalty to encourage and virtuosos to play. Frederick the Great ordered five pianos for his palace, where they can be seen at the present day. Marie Antoinette was a patron of the art, and Clementi in England and Mozart in Germany introduced the instruments, so it became a part of life. It was in Pleyel's concert room that Chopin played, and our later firms have brought out a long list of artists—Joffe, Paderewski and others.

Doctor's Fee Remained in the Well.

"The queerest fee I ever had offered to me was by an old farmer up in Monroe county," said a prominent physician who is also something of a sportsman. "I was up there one year for the trout fishing, and one evening I was summoned from the hotel where I was stopping to attend an old woman in the neighborhood who had suddenly been taken ill. After I had fixed her up her husband said to me: 'Doc, I don't know what your charge is, but I ain't got no ready cash about me. I'll tell you what I'll do, though. See that well over there? There's one of the finest trout you ever seen in that there well, an' if you can catch him he's yours.' I had no tackle with me, and as I had to return to the city next morning I missed the opportunity to collect my fee."

The Imperial Eagle.

The Imperial eagle, the largest of the species known, flies to a height of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. It is a native of South America, and its habitat is among the lofty mountains of that country. Its power of flying to high altitudes is only exceeded by the condor of the Andes, which is said to have attained the height of six miles, or within one mile of the greatest height ever attained by a balloon. The eagle sails in the air at heights ranging from three to five miles and when seen to soar upward by an observer on the earth's surface disappears from sight in about three minutes.

A Little Cold Blooded.

"Speaking of cold blooded methods in business," said a southern merchant, "reminds me of a story they tell about a New York drummer who died suddenly in an Atlanta hotel. The coroner telegraphed to his firm, saying: 'Your representative died here today. I await your instructions.' In a few hours this answer came back: 'Search his pockets for orders. Express his samples to New York. Give the body to a medical college.'"

A Counterirritant.

"What is a counterirritant?" asked Mrs. Smithers.
"A counterirritant," replied Smithers, "is a woman who makes the clerk pull down everything from the shelves for two hours and then buys 4 cents' worth of hairpins."

Economy.

Friend — If your washerwoman charges by the piece, it must be rather expensive. Young Housekeeper—Oh, no. She loses so many things that her bills are never high.—New York Weekly.

A Wrong Idea.

A certain officious person once blustered into the office of W. J. Henderson, the music critic, and began to tell him what was the matter with Jean de Reszke's interpretation of Wagner's "Tristan."

"In the first place," said the caller, in confident tones, "he's got the wrong idea."

Mr. Henderson looked at him a moment. "Well," he remarked, "he got his idea from Wagner. Where did you get yours?"



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga.,

tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT ready for immediate use. Cows troubled with CAKED UDDER (bags) can be immediately cured. Our Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN Liniment two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong EGYPTIAN LINIMENT is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a liniment is needed.

Yours truly

ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Napanee, Ont., says:—I have tested DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.

at home; you get
od.

your baking pow-
important ingredient
one very apt to be
it is made of pure

be absolutely cer-
land's, well known
m of tartar baking
strongest and most

No Yellow Specks,

No lumps of alkali, are left in the biscuit or cake when raised with Royal Baking Powder. The food is made light, sweet and wholesome.

Royal should take the place of cream of tartar and soda and saleratus and sour milk in making all quickly risen food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Brigadier-General "Jack" Hayes was an aide on the staff of General Kilpatrick during the Civil War.

When a hand-organ began playing "Dixie" the other night he left his seat in front of a local hotel and went into the house.

"Why don't you like 'Dixie'?" asked a friend.

"On our march to the sea," said General Hayes, "we were tearing up a railroad, building bonfires of the ties and laying the rails across them until heated red-hot and then twisting them about trees and telegraph-poles. A bunch of Confederates attacked us. General Kilpatrick ordered me to take out three bands and begin playing, hoping to delay the main attack until we had destroyed railroad communication.

"I deployed the bands, and they gave the Rebs the finest line of music they ever heard. Finally all of them stopped. 'Play more patriotic airs,' I ordered.

"We don't know any more," said the three bandmasters in concert.

"Well, give 'em 'Dixie,'" I said.

"The bands played 'Dixie,' and those Confederates let out the rebel yell and started for us and gave us the worst licking we got on the march to the sea. That's why I don't seem to like 'Dixie.'"

—San Francisco "Bulletin."

LIGHT REFLECTION.

The Reason Why Foam Always Appears White in Color.

When water is violently agitated small bubbles of air are mixed up with it, and thus foam is formed, and its whiteness is due to the fact that when light passes from one medium to another of a different refractive index it is always reflected, and this reflection may be so often repeated as to render the mixture impervious to light.

It is, then, this frequency of the reflections of the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders foam opaque, and, as each particle reflects light in all directions, so much light is reflected that the mixture appears white.

To a similar cause is due the whiteness of transparent bodies when crushed to powder. The separate particles transmit light freely, but the reflections at their surfaces are so numerous that the resulting effect is white. Thus glass when crushed is a white powder and is opaque, but when it is put under water it once more becomes transparent, because the water fills up the interstices between the particles, and the reflections are destroyed. Salt and snow are also common examples of this condition.

Silence and Speech.

The chief office of silence is to bury all that is evil, and the chief office of speech is to disclose and disseminate all that is good. Let this be done with sincerity and earnestness, and let no criticism discourage it, for its ultimate benefit to character and to conduct is established beyond a doubt.

As to Popularity.

"The man who wants to be popular must be a cheerful liar."

"I don't see why."

"Because no man can gain popularity by telling the people the truth about themselves."—Chicago Post.

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Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,
June 20th, 1904.

Council met in regular session at the Council Chamber, Monday evening, Mayor Madole in the chair.

Councillors present — Graham, Lowry, Lapum, Ming, Waller and Williams.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and confirmed.

A pamphlet from the Legislature showing the apportionments to Public schools was laid on the table for future reference. The apportionment to Napanee Public school is \$348.00.

A communication was received from W. G. Wilson, County clerk, asking the council to appoint a committee to meet a county council committee for the purpose of arriving at some conclusion for the maintenance of the deserving poor who should not be confined in the jail. Referred to the Poor and Sanitary Committee.

A communication was read from the Canadian Machine Telephone Co'y. The purport of the letter was that the company had been given a franchise by the town of Peterboro for the purpose of installing and operating in that town a system of telephones. The price of telephones to subscribers is fixed at \$15 for residence and \$20 for business, or \$30 for two, one at residence and one at place of business. The system is a machine or automatic one, being operated by a switch board. It does away with an operator and furnishes an efficient and absolute private or secret service at all times. Their office is situated on Duncan street, in the city of Toronto, where anyone interested will be made welcome and allowed to investigate the system.

On motion the clerk was instructed to communicate with the company and state that no telephone company had a franchise in Napanee and that there would be a likely opening.

W. S. Herrington, town solicitor, asked the council to give him a check for \$20 to cover expenses in the law suit, King vs. Lloyd. This case was an appeal from Magistrate Daly's decision. As the judge had that the present Transient Traders' By-law was invalid, Mr. Herrington said he would draft a new by-law and submit it to the council at an early date. The treasurer was instructed to give the solicitor a check for said costs.

Coun. Waller, chairman of Finance, reported that he estimated the cost of submitting the Ontario Electric Railway by-law to the ratepayers would be something like \$250. The council decided to let this question stand for a while.

Moved by Couns. Waller and Will-

West street, then down West street to the river, according to plans and specifications provided by the engineer.

Moved by Waller and Ming that the clerk notify the Electric Light Company to look after their poles on the street as some of them are in a dangerous condition. Carried.

A number of accounts were dealt with.

Council adjourned.

HUGE DUCK FARMS.

They Are to Be Seen on All the Waterways of China.

Enormous flocks of tame ducks, numbering many thousands, are to be seen on all the waterways of China. These are carefully herded by the duck farmer and his sons and guided by them to suitable feeding grounds. A recent writer speaks of seeing them on the Yangtse in midstream, floating down in compact masses with the racing current and surrounded by their guardians in tubs, who, armed with long bamboos, smartly whacked any birds that happened to stray.

These ducks always appear to be of the same age, a curious fact that is explained by the Chinese use of incubators on a large scale. They are very chary about revealing details, but it would appear that these incubators are either made of manure and lime in the open air or in rooms heated by charcoal fires, the eggs in this case being placed in baskets covered with straw or cotton wool.

To illustrate the magnitude of these operations it may be mentioned that a boat on a river will sometimes encounter a floating mass of eggshells numbering tens of thousands and coming from an incubator where ducks have just been hatched.

"I had scrofula and erysipelas for eighteen years, until I heard

Of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. Hilary Koons, of Queens, W. Va. "When I commenced to take this medicine I weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and three vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and am glad to say I feel like a new man. I now weigh one hundred and seventy-five pounds. When I had used one bottle of the medicine I could feel it was helping me. I realize Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine on earth."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

11 years' druggists cannot supply you, call \$1.00 to R. F. HALL & CO., Boston, N. H.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time.

No. 25

Taking effect June 13, 1904.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.			
Stations.	ies No.40	No.4	No.6	Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.3, No.5
Lve Bannockburn.....	4:30	.....	.....	Lve Deseronto.....	9	7:00	.....
Allans.....	4:45	.....	.....	Lve Napanee.....	9	7:40	12:15 4:25
Queensboro.....	5:10	.....	.....	Lve Strathcona.....	15	8:05	12:30 4:40
Bedford.....	5:20	.....	.....	Newburgh.....	17	8:15	12:40 4:50
No. 2 A.M.				Thompson's Mills*.....	18	.....	.....
Lve Tweed.....	6:40	.....	3:25	Camden East.....	19	8:20	12:50 5:10
Stoco.....	7:00	.....	3:45	Yarker.....	23	8:45	1:05 5:25
Larkins.....	7:15	.....	4:00	Lve Yarker.....	28	9:00	1:05 5:50
Marbank.....	7:35	.....	4:20	Galbraith*.....	25	.....	.....
Erinsville.....	7:40	.....	4:20	Moscow.....	27	9:10	1:20 6:00
Tamworth.....	20	8:00	2:20 4:35				

Bridge water		No. 2 A.M.	5 20	Strathcona	15	8 05	12 30	4 40
Lve	Tweed	3	6 40	Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40	4 50
	Stoco	3	6 50	Thomson's Mills	18	8 20	12 40	5 00
	Larkins	7	7 15	Camden East	19	8 30	12 50	5 10
	Marlbank	13	7 25	Yarker	23	8 45	1 05	5 25
	Erinsville	17	7 40	Galbraith	25	8 50	1 05	5 50
	Tamworth	20	8 00	Moscow	27	9 10	1 20	6 00
	Wilson	24	8 15	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 35	1 35	6 12
Arr	Enterprise	32	8 15	Enterprise	32	9 35	1 35	6 12
Lve	Mudlake Bridge	34	8 15	Wilson	34	9 35	1 35	6 12
	Moscow	31	8 30	Jamworth	38	10 00	1 53	6 25
	Galbraith	33	8 45	Erinsville	41	10 10	1 53	6 45
Arr	Yarker	35	8 45	Marlbank	45	10 25	1 53	6 55
Lve	Camden East	35	8 55	Larkins	51	10 45	2 05	7 15
	Thomson's Mills	40	9 10	Stoco	55	11 00	2 15	7 35
	Newburgh	41	9 30	Arr	Tweed	58	11 15	7 35
	Strathcona	42	9 45	Lve	Tweed	58	11 30	7 35
Arr	Napanee	49	10 00		Bridge water	11 50		
Lve	Napanee	49	10 00		Queensboro	12 15		
Arr	Napanee	49	10 00		Bannockburn	12 40		
Lve	Deseronto	49	10 00					

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.	
Stations.	Miles	Stations.	Miles
Lve Kingston	0	Lve Deseronto	0
G. T. R. Junction	2	Arr Napanee	7 00
Glenvale	10	Arr Napanee	7 20
Murvale	14	Arr Napanee	7 50
Harrowsmith	19	Arr Napanee	8 05
Lve Sydenham	23	Arr Napanee	8 15
Harrowsmith	19	Arr Napanee	8 30
Frontenac	22	Arr Napanee	8 45
Arr Yarker	26	Arr Napanee	8 55
Lve Yarker	26	Arr Napanee	9 05
Camden East	30	Arr Napanee	9 15
Thomson's Mills	31	Arr Napanee	9 30
Newburgh	32	Arr Napanee	9 45
Strathcona	34	Arr Napanee	9 55
Arr Napanee	40	Arr Napanee	10 00
Lve Napanee	40	Arr Napanee	10 00
Arr Deseronto	49	Arr Napanee	10 00

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.

PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee Deseronto		Deseronto Picton		Picton Deseronto		Napanee	
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	9 55 a.m.	10 15 a.m.
4 35 "	4 55 "			10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	12 05 p.m.
6 35 "	6 55 "					2 50 p.m.	4 10 "
8 00 "	8 20 "					6 10 "	6 31 "
10 35 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			7 40 "	8 00 "
1 10 p.m.	1 30 p.m.			4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	12 30 a.m.	1 10 a.m.
4 30 "	4 50 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.			2 50 "	3 10 "
6 55 "	7 15 "					6 00 "	6 20 "
8 40 "	9 00 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 00 "	7 23 "
8 15 "	8 35 "					7 20 "	7 40 "

C. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

way by-law to the ratepayers would be something like \$250. The council decided to let this question stand for a while.

Moved by Couns. Waller and Williams that the by-law passed some time ago in reference to crushed stone be repealed, and that Mr. Smith, of Kingston, one of the parties thereto, be notified to that effect.

The street committee notified the council that they had entered into an agreement with F. C. Miller for crushing stone at the town quarry. The amount of stone to be crushed is 100 toise. The price is \$5.50 per toise for broken gravel, delivered to any part of the town, and \$4.25 for stone not delivered. The council is to retain 20 per cent of all moneys due until the completion of contract. The work of crushing the stone will commence on June 28th. Committee action sustained by the council.

T. G. Carscallen petitioned the council for a new walk on the east side of Centre street, from Mill to Water street. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

R. J. Wales and others petitioned the council for a new walk on the west side of Adelphi street, outside trees, from Bridge to Dundas street. Some of the petitioners wanted granolithic while others were satisfied with a plank walk. Referred to Street Committee to report.

A By Law for raising the sum of \$4000 for current expenses was passed, the interest on the loan to be not more than 6 per cent.

F. F. Miller, town engineer, together with the Street Committee, were instructed to advertise for tenders for constructing a sewer on Dundas street to

paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

25,000 NEW WORDS

are added in the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary. The Gazetteer of the World, and the Biographical Dictionary have been completely revised. The International is kept always abreast of the times. It takes constant work, expensive work and worry, but it is the only way to keep the dictionary the

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Schedule of Summary Convictions.

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 14th day of June, 1904.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN P'D TO BE P'D TO SAID JUSTICE	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE	IF NOT P'D WHY NOT AND GEN. OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.
William O'Keefe	James Albert Beckwith	Assault	Mar. 17th 1904	J. M. Dafoe	\$2 00	Forthwith	Treas. Co. Lennox & A.	Paid
do	Alfred Rollo Beckwith	Assault	Mar. 17th	do	2 00	do	do	do
Chester Godfrey	William Wrightly	Being insane and dangerous to be at large	Mar. 24th	J. M. Dafoe C. Kellar				Com. to goal for safe keeping and examination
Elizabeth Lloyd	Edward Lloyd	Being insane and dangerous to be at large	May 5th	J. M. Dafoe				do
William O'Keefe	William Bell	Cursing and swearing	May 16th	do	1 00	Forthwith	Treasurer Tp. Kaladar	
do	Marten Simmons	Using profane and insulting and threatening language and com. an assault.	May 28th	J. M. Dafoe James Bryden	5 00	Was to be paid forthwith but was not paid and in default 30 days in goal.		As we were com. to goal County Constable, A. Wilson came in and arrested him on charge of desertion and other charges against military laws
Jas. Crawford	Marshall Perry	Insulting language	Mar. 10th	Jas. Aylsworth	2 00	Forthwith	Treas. Tp. Sheffield	
Isaiah Loyet	Silas Files	Vagrancy	May 10th	do				com. to goal for 3 months
Elias Wood	Jordan Dettlor	Disorderly conduct	June 4th	do	2 00	Forthwith	Treas. Tp. Sheffield	
Thomas A. Lewis	William Miles	Drunk and Disorderly	Mar. 28rd	Jas. Daly	4 00	do	Town Napanee	
Wm. Rankin	William Elliott	do	Mar. 20th	do	2 00	do	do	
do	George Plumley	Disorderly conduct	Mar. 28th	do	1 00	do	do	
do	Thomas Lewis	do	Mar. 28th	do	1 00	do	do	
Wesley Hoff	Wesley Johnson	Stealing	Mar. 29th	do	10 00	do	County L & A Inspector	
W. A. Rose	Edward Walsh	Infraction Liq. Lic. Act.	Apl. 4th	do	30 00	do		
William Rankin	Edward Conger	Stealing	Apl. 16th	do	1 00			Not paid
do	L. W. Lloyd	Transient Trader	May 4th	do	40 00			Appealed
do	George Murphy	Drunk and disorderly	Apl. 30th	do	4 00			Not paid
do	Charles Pearson	do	May 21st	do	1 00			do

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending June 14th, 1904

H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.

Dated at Napanee, this 15th day of June, A. D., 1904.

FALL OF A GRIZZLY BEAR.

Without Warning a Tractable Beast Kills His Trainer.

A distinct type of a zoo rogue is the beast that goes wrong owing to accidental temptation, like Shaggy, an exceedingly intelligent, tractable Rocky mountain grizzly who reverted to savagery and turned man killer in a twinkling owing to the unfortunate misstep and fall of his trainer.

Shaggy was a big, handsome, gray old fellow, with a jungle thick coat and a lumbering, awkward gait and a funny twinkle that made him particularly adaptable for his part of clown in a remarkably trained group of fourteen bears. He had come under the hands of his teacher when but a helpless cub, had never lost his liking for caresses and, although the mightiest beast in the collection, was least suspected of being dangerous. Once when a striped hyena hung to the ankle of his friend he had run to the rescue, had cut loose right and left with his ponderous forepaws and had bitten and torn and mangled the ugly beast to death before he could be beaten off. Among his accomplishments were that of turning admirably grotesque somersaults and the more difficult feat of balancing himself on his hind legs on a three foot wooden sphere.

Not a scratch or a scar had his trainer to show for the years of work he had put in with the bear, and yet, without an instant's warning, this same beast attacked and injured his master so that when rescued he was semedimented and so dreadfully cut and lacerated that the surgeons decided it useless to try to save his life.

ADOPTING A BABY.

Methods of the Society in Charge of the Tots in New York.

It isn't easy to get a baby for adoption from the organization which has charge of them in New York. On receipt of the application a blank is sent back containing some twenty printed questions, to be filled out by the would be parents and a request for three references. If the answers are satisfactory, further blanks go to the persons referred to, asking information on the applicant's character and circumstances, and reliable citizens of the neighborhood are privately consulted. Then the agent comes and inspects the family. If the home seems a good one, a baby as near the requirements as possible is sought. There is even an attempt to select a suitable temperament—a placid baby for a nervous woman or one who is not bored by attentions for the demonstrative. The visiting agent has to be something of a psychologist. Every one calls for curly hair of course, and blue eyes are much in demand, but the new mother generally forgets all her specifications when she is confronted with the living candidate. The baby is taken to the home by the agent, who leaves written directions about food and care and comes back twice a year to note progress. Frequent reports are encouraged, and even after the child is legally adopted the society tries to keep in touch with it. The motive for this is of course scientific as well as humane.—Juliet Wilbor Tompkins in Everybody's Magazine.

Why the Negro is Black.

On the bare arm paint a broad line in India ink and expose the arm to the strong sunshine. A slight inflammation sets in on the unprotected skin, but not under the black paint, which excludes the light rays (but, of course, not the heat rays). Some days after the skin is darker (sunburned), except

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication; any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

ENTERPRISE.

Miss Cora Card, Moscow, was in the village, on Saturday.

C. W. Card and family visited at Ed. Fenwick's, Sunday afternoon.

A. E. Smith was in Moscow, Sunday. Our band gave several fine selections Saturday evening.

Miss Elleda Williams returned from Napanee, Saturday.

Canton.

Do not make the mistake of paying more for some untried brand of Binder Twine from a travelling agent than you can buy the reliable and well-known brands from your home dealer for.

MADOLE & WILSON.

STRATHCONA.

Road work is the order of the day, and good roads will be the result.

The paper mill is no running full blast night and day, and is turning out a large quantity of paper.

Mr. William Russell, an aged and much respected resident, died on Saturday evening. His funeral on Monday was largely attended, showing the respect in which he was held in the community.

Hugh Kelly, of Montreal, spent a few days last week with his family.

Mrs. A. McLean, of Montreal, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kelly.

Luther Sweet, of Gananoque, has accepted a situation with the Cement Co.

Mr. and Mrs. John Asselstine spent Sunday in Robin.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Binghampton, N. Y., spent last week the guests of their daughter, Mrs. William Rixen.

The berry crop in this section promises to be large.

Mrs. A. W. Irish, of Morven, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Granger, for a few days last week.

Hugh Roney, of Hudson, N. Y., is spending his holidays visiting his uncle, R. Lott.

A. McLean, of Montreal, is spending a few days visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hanes, spent Sunday with friends in Yarker.

Judging by the letters received by several of our citizens, there is a lunatic at large.

Mrs. Robert Ramsay is still quite ill. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Wm. Sutton is building a new wall under his barn, and otherwise improving the looks of his property.

Fred Cummings, of Bath, spent Sunday with friends. Fred's many friends were all glad to see him again in our midst.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials Free. Sold by Druggists, Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PICTON.

The funeral took place Sunday, at Black River Bridge, of Cynthia Jane Grimmson, who died on Thursday, aged forty-six.

Glenwood cemetery is looking beauti-

RICHMOND MINUTES.

June 6th, 1904.

The Council met at 8:15 p.m.

The members present were Messrs Manly Jones, Reeve; Chas. Anderson, Wm. G. Winters, Wm. Paul, and G. H. Spencer, Councillors. The Reeve presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and sec. by W. G. Winters, that Wm. Ballance be paid the sum of \$40.00 the same being his salary as assessor for 1904. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and sec. by W. G. Winters that in the matter of John Harten, re ditch in the 10th and 11th concession, that Councillors Spencer and Paul be a committee to arrange a settlement between the parties interested with power to act. Carried.

Moved by W. G. Winters and sec. by Wm. Paul that John Dunn be paid the sum of \$1.00 he being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

Moved by C. H. Spencer and sec. by W. G. Winters that this Council instruct Engineer Anderson to carry out the request of John McFarlane in regard to the Sawyer & Massy Company. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Paul and sec. by W. G. Winters that Amos Hughes be paid the sum of \$1.50 for shovelling snow on the boundary between Richmond and Camden. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and sec. by Wm. Paul that German Wagar, Nelson Dean, Peter Barton, Robert Shetler, James Benn and Henry Joynes be detached from road section Nos. 76 and 55 and formed in a road section and numbered 86, and that Robert Shetler be appointed Pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and sec. by W. G. Winters that on the account of Madole & Wilson they be paid the sum of \$16.94c for township supplies. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Paul and sec. by Chas. Anderson that Magdalene Fralick receive \$7.50c for aid she being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and sec. by W. G. Winters that Alex. Davis be paid \$1.25c for work on roads in the 9th concession. Carried.

Moved by W. G. Winters and sec. by Chas. Anderson that upon the petition of James A. Thompson and others, that the clerk give the necessary notices, as required by Statute for the opening of the road allowance between lots 12 and 13 in the first concession from the Deseronto Road to the Napanee River, that the Council intend at its first meeting in July to introduce a By Law to open the said road. Carried.

Moved by C. H. Spencer and sec. by Wm. Paul that \$10.00 be paid Hotel Dieu for the support of Archie Sagar. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Winters and sec. by C. H. Spencer that Reeve Jones and Councillors Paul and Anderson be a committee to attend the County Council to attend to our claim against the County for money expended on the County road in Richmond. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and sec. by W. G. Winters that on the petition of Geo. Bennett and others, re Electric Railway the Reeve and Councillor Spence be a committee to submit the proposed By Law to purchase first mortgage Bonds of the said Electric Railway to a Solicitor to ascertain whether the By Law is in accordance with the Statute governing the same and report to a special meeting to be called by the Reeve if necessary. Carried.

DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION —PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.



Mrs. Eva Bartho, 133 East 12th street, New York City, N. Y., writes:

"I suffered for three years with leucorrhoea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

If all the women who are suffering with any form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

It Was at First Known as the Cape of All the Storms.

An early navigator, Bartolomeu Diaz, commissioned by King John II. of Portugal to continue the work of African exploration down the west coast, sailed from Lisbon in August, 1486, with a small force and landed at several places, of which he took possession in the name of his master.

As he approached the southern extremity of the continent he was blown out to sea by a tremendous storm and doubled the Cape without knowing it. Land was not again made until the mouth of the Great Fish river was sighted, and the ships came to anchor in Algoa bay. A council held there decided to return home, and on the way back the Cape was discovered and christened by the commander, in remembrance of his first experience, Cabo Tormentoso, or Cabo des Toldes les Tormientos; that is, Cape of All the Storms.

When the discovery was reported to the king he immediately saw the immense possibilities of a new road to the Indies and bestowed upon it the happier name of the Cape of Good Hope. By a singular corruption of its first

On the bare arm paint a broad line in India ink and expose the arm to the strong sunshine. A slight inflammation sets in on the unprotected skin, but not under the black paint, which excludes the light rays (but, of course, not the heat rays). Some days after the skin is darker (sunburned), except where the India ink was painted, where is a white line in the skin. Exposing the arm again, the inflammation sets in only in the white line. The brown pigment caused by the sun (sunburned) at the first exposure protects the skin against the chemical rays. Therefore are negroes black, and travelers of white skin may protect themselves in the tropics from the sun by black or red paint.—London News.

Dogcarts in Belgium.

Dogs have been trained in Belgium for centuries to be beasts of burden. Throughout the country thousands of dogs constantly work, singly or in teams, before small carts, giving perfect satisfaction. Hundreds of small wagons, as well as other light vehicles, are drawn by dogs throughout the country. What would be a pushcart in England becomes a dogcart in Belgium and in many parts of provincial France as well.

Alm Higher.

"When I say goodbye to you this evening," said Mr. Slowman, "do you think it would be proper for me to place one reverent kiss upon your fair hand?"

"Well," she replied, "I would consider it decidedly out of place."

Was Not Deliberate.

"Johnny," said his mother, "I'm afraid you told me a deliberate falsehood."

"No; I didn't, mamma," protested Johnny. "I told it in an awful hurry."

The Plot on Human Nature.

The recital of a man's happiness and the story of his troubles alike bore us, but if forced to choose we find more pleasure in hearing the troubles.

Ancient History.

Aunt Mary—Why, I thought you two had quarreled and were never going to speak to each other again. Mabel—Oh, yes, but that was yesterday.

The first steamer on the Thames was the Marjory, in 1814. The Richmond followed her a year later.

We do not publish testimonials

Nedrite
SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Nedrite
CURES
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within 30 minutes
or money refunded

All Druggists 25c a box
Sample and Booklet Free.
THE HERALD REMEDY CO.
Montreal

Hall's Family Pain-Exterminator is the best.

PICTON.

The funeral took place Sunday, at Black River Bridge, of Cynthia Jane Grimmon, who died on Thursday, aged forty-six.

Glenwood cemetery is looking beautiful, a goodly number go there, especially on Sunday afternoons to sit and rest.

G. W. Morden late science master at the high school, has come over from George school Buck's County, Pa., to spend the summer in and about town.

Percy Williamson, Union Bank, is down from Warton on his holidays.

L. C. Gilbert and Frost Thorne, are home from Toronto.

James Shannon has taken up residence in Dinghom's house, Main street, east.

H. S. Wilcock's suffered a severe sprain of the ankle on Saturday.

Mrs. H. S. Wilcox, who has been spending several days recently in Adolphustown, returned Friday.

After a three weeks' visit in Montreal, Mrs. J. F. Beringer, wife of the United States consul, has returned.

A. W. Hepburn is home from his western trip.

By sixteen to eleven, Picton was victorious against Wellington in her own village, Friday afternoon.

Gerald Norman, Metropolitan Bank, Wellington, was in town on Sunday.

Mr. Woodworth, principal of the public school gave the entrance class a picnic to the Sand Banks on Saturday.

Keith Hepburn, assistant purser on the Steamer Alexandria, was in town over Saturday and Sunday.

Master Drummond Burn is up from Ottawa, visiting at the Bank of Montreal.

Mrs. Herbert McMullen, Chicago, gave a beautiful violin solo at the First Methodist church, Sunday. Miss Lane and Fred W. Routley sang a duet in the First Methodist church Sunday evening.

The steamer Aberdeen and tow Rob Roy, have cleared port.

The steam barge Water Lily is unloading soft coal at Hepburn's wharf for Wright's canning factory.

The first of the Niagara's popular excursions, Saturday, to Belleville was fairly well attended.

C. H. Widdifield's sail yacht is in with coal for Huges.

Miss Minnie Porter is up from Montreal for the summer.

Master Price Drummond, who has been staying with his uncle, George Drummond, at the bank of Montreal, for the past year, returned to his home in Montreal on Monday.

Peas. will be ready for the factories in two weeks and in a few places in ten days.

Fred W. Routley sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul," at the morning service in St. Mary Magdalene's.

Picton has been visited many times by autos, the inhabitants have read about them and seen the pictures in magazines, etc., but now its the grim reality, a recently purchased automobile owned by G. M. Farrington.

The question of Canada's contribution for naval protection came up in the British House of Commons.

The Grand Lodge, Canadian order of Oddfellows, is meeting at St. Catharines.

John Campbell a C.P.R. lineman, was killed while distributing telegraph poles near Proton.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

proposed by a committee to submit the proposed By Law to purchase first mortgage Bonds of the said Electric Railway to a Solicitor to ascertain whether the By Law is in accordance with the Statute governing the same and report to a special meeting to be called by the Reeve if necessary.

Carried.

Moved by Wm. Paul and sec. by Chas. Anderson that the Township Engineer be instructed to have the Preston Bridge reconstructed as soon as the water in the River will permit. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in July at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

A serious outbreak of smallpox has occurred in the Temiskaming district.

At New York 93 additional bodies of the steamship disaster victims were found making the total number of bodies recovered 725.

les Stormontes; that is, Cape of All the Storms.

When the discovery was reported to the king he immediately saw the immense possibilities of a new road to the Indies and bestowed upon it the happier name of the Cape of Good Hope. By a singular corruption of its first title the Cape was long known to English seamen as the Cape of Storms, and the legend of the "Flying Dutchman" was localized there by a misunderstanding of the experiences of this Portuguese expedition.

Reserve Force.

Billyuns—Young man, you seem to lack energy. Mopey—You are mistaken, sir. I am a veritable reservoir of energy awaiting a crisis.

Prosperity is a great teacher; adversity is a greater. Possession pampers the mind; privation trains and strengthens it.

Pollard's Wallpapers.

We have still a very large stock suitable for every purpose.

The prices are marked down to the Lowest Possible Point

Bargains in Paper
at 2½c, 3c, 4c, and 5 Cents.

All papers over 3c per roll have Borders and Ceilings to match.

Baby Carriages, and Go-Carts,

See the new Auto-Gear Go-Cart, the newest thing in Baby Carriages.

BABY CARRIERS—\$2.75 to \$6.50.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES—\$1.25, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00.

Chinese Lanterns and Candles for Camping.

SOUVENIRS AND FANCY CHINA

A Large Stock of the Newest Things.

A full line of School Books and Stationery always on hand.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE,

E J. POLLARD, Prop.

INTEGRITY OF THE HOME

Advice Which May Help to Dispel the Clouds Which Overhang Some Households.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Eph. v. 25, "Husbands, love your wives."

Two startling facts about Paul's personality have always vividly impressed me. The one the estimate of his physical personality formed by his enemies in the Corinthian church who had sat under his ministry and therefore knew him well. Paul himself tells us that they said, "his bodily presence is weak and his speech contemptible." Chrysostom, according to Albert Barnes, declared that "Paul's stature was low, his back crooked and his head bald." According to Nicephorus, Paul was a little man with curvature of the spine and a pale countenance, long and wrinkled, and with a head like Julius Caesar, noted for its scarcity of hair. Whether these descriptions are true, we know not; but it is little likely that the Corinthians would have spoken of him as they did, and that writers so near his own time as Chrysostom and Nicephorus would have so described him, if this intellectual and spiritual giant had possessed an imposing personality. And yet, all through the Pauline writings, figures of speech bristle with the symbols of the athlete's arena. The runner, the fighter, the gladiator, the struggle with the beast of Ephesus, all have their inspirations and gospel teachings.

The second fact, which stands side by side with the first, about the personality of Paul is this: Paul was a bachelor. It has been contended that he was a member of the sanhedrin and, if so, must have been married, but the expression in Acts xxvi, 10, on which the theory of his membership is based, is vague and may have amounted to no more than the testimony of a witness. On the other hand, his argument in 1. Corinthians ix, 5, clearly implies that both he and Barnabas were unmarried. This condition, however, by no means indicates that he was deficient in the affectionate side of his nature. His letters show that he lavished on his children in the faith the love that other men give to their offspring and that he was an exceedingly affectionate, warm hearted man. He taught parents that they should love their children and children that they should care for their parents, wives that they should honor their husbands and husbands that they should love their wives. It is in reference to this last commandment that I would speak to-day.

MARITAL AFFECTION.

There is a special reason at this time for showing the need of a husband being truly devoted and loving to his wife, because there seems to be a popular theory abroad that the old fashioned idea of a family home is gone and gone forever. But instead of believing that the old fashioned idea of love should be done away with, I believe that, like the garden beds which used to be planted in our ancestors' front yards, they should be cultivated more and more. Marital affection may be one of the noblest, finest most beautiful things in life. The Holy Book declares, "Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing." It is no part of my purpose to tell young men how they should proceed in trying to win the affections of the girl they desire to marry. My design rather is to urge married men to show their

when she says, "John, don't say that," I take my pen and scratch out the whole page. My success is due in a great measure to my wife's judgment and not to my own."

SUSAN TALMAGE'S INFLUENCE.

Men, husbands, friends, how are we going to repay our wives for all the sacrifices they have made for us? "Oh," some husband says, "I do my full duty to my wife. I provide for her a good home. I give her all the money she needs." You do? Oh, that is very kind. As far as I can make out you give your wife nothing but her own property. She earns her support, just as you do, and she has a right to at least one-half of your income. If from a mere cold-blooded standpoint you had to hire a housekeeper to do the work she does, you would have to pay far more for her wages than your wife ever spends for clothes and entertainment. "Then if that be the case, and it is the case," some man says, "how am I to pay my wife unless I pay her in money?" Why, give her the same rewards the apostle has commanded in the words of my text. Did Paul ever speak of money in reference to the husband's duty to his wife? No, he takes that for granted. He says, "Husbands, love your wives." But that is not all. He gives his commandment in the superlative sense, "Husbands, love your wives even as Christ also loved the church and gave himself for it." Ah, could there be any sweeter or more devoted or more intense measure for a husband's affections than that? It is love the true wife longs for, as it is love the true husband in the home should long for. Not money so much as love, intense, devoted, loyal, self-sacrificing love. Husbands, pay your wives for their sacrifices of life in the golden coin of minted love.

MARRIAGE'S PROMISSORY NOTE

This swindle in reference to promised affections which a husband sometimes practices upon a wife is the more contemptible because in one sense the wife is absolutely helpless after the perpetration of the fraud. Say what you will, argue as you may, talk glowingly and poetically and grandiloquently about woman's opportunities, a wife's opportunities have always been and nearly always will be circumscribed by the four walls of her home. The husband has his outside business relationships. He has his mercantile friends as well as his store friends. He meets men on the street, in the cars, in the office, behind the counter. He can get away and does get away from the home. But for the most part the wife is anchored to the kitchen, the bedroom and the nursery of home by the children. Therefore if he fails her and defrauds her of his promised love she is absolutely helpless and must suffer more than he can realize. She has practically no redress, for she has given up her all for him. If, however, on account of her husband's neglect a wife turns her back upon him and goes forth to meet the world as an independent woman, then the world itself will turn its back upon her. Just before I began my Chicago pastorate a very prominent Pittsburgh lady who was divorced said to me: "On account of the neglect and the inhumanities of a brutal husband, for the protection of myself and children, I got a legal separation. But if I had it all to do over again I would bear any injustice and suffer every brutality rather than get a divorce. The outside world does not look into the causes of a family disruption, but

JAPANESE PAPERS.

Used for Wall Coverings, Meal Sacks and Tobacco Pouches.

From the bark of trees and shrubs the Japanese make scores of papers, which are far ahead of ours.

The walls of the Japanese houses are wooden frames covered with thin paper, which keeps out the wind, but lets in the light, and when one compares these paper-walled "doll houses" with the gloomy bamboo cabins of the inhabitants of the island of Java or the small windowed huts of our forefathers, one realizes that, without glass and in a rainy climate, these ingenious people have solved in a remarkable way the problem of lighting their dwellings and, at least in a measure, of keeping out the cold.

Their oiled papers are astonishingly cheap and durable. As a cover for his load of tea when a rainstorm overtakes him, the Japanese farmer spreads over it a tough, pliable cover of oiled paper which is almost as impervious as tarpaulin and as light as gossamer. He has doubtless carried this cover for years, neatly packed away somewhere about his cart. The "rickshaw" coolies in the large cities wear rain mantles of this oiled paper, which cost less than 18 cents and last for a year or more with constant use.

An oiled tissue paper which is as tough as writing paper can be had at the stationers for wrapping up delicate articles.

Grain and meal sacks are almost always made of bark paper in Japan, for it is not easily penetrated by weevils and other insects.

But perhaps the most remarkable of all the papers which find a common use in the Japanese household are the leather papers of which the tobacco pouches and pipe cases are made. They are almost as tough as French kid, so translucent that one can nearly see through them, and as pliable and soft as calfskin. The material of which they are made is as thick as cardboard, but as flexible as kid.

REASONS WANTED HERE

HOW DID THESE THINGS GET THERE?

British Soldiers Find Objects Which Are Strangely Out of Place.

The eyes of every Britisher are following the march of our gallant soldiers in the land of the Grand Llama of Tibet, and wishing the expedition—whose mission is of far more importance than is commonly known—success, says London Answers.

Its progress is being duly recorded by the few war correspondents accompanying the expedition, and some remarkable statements are being sent home. One is to the effect that many of the rifles found in the possession of the dead Tibetans, discovered after the recent battle of Tuna, were of Russian make, thus conveying an obvious suggestion which serves to indicate the reason of Britain's advance into the Forbidden Land.

One of the officers of Colonel Younghusband's staff writes to a friend that they are frequently finding objects which are strangely out of place. A few months ago, when they were at Khamba-Jong, this officer picked up a pair of gloves, bearing the name of a well-known London maker; whilst in the Tang Pass a private picked up a small, well-thumbed English dictionary, with a carte-devisite of a young Englishman pasted on the flyleaf.

Quite a curious chapter might be written on those two finds were it possible to discover the owners of the lost property. They endorse, at any rate, other

OUT-OF-THE-WAY FINDS.

A relative of a friend of the writer was at the battle of Khamba-Jong.

WEALTH FOR PRISONERS

SOME HAVE AMASSED GREAT WEALTH.

A Short Spell in Gaol in Guatemala Was Worth \$70,000,000 to John Magee.

Although Gabrielle Pompadour, the notorious French nursemaid, was refused admission to the United States, it is said that she had already "earned" considerable sums in France and elsewhere by exploiting her offence.

Pompadour was, it will be remembered, sentenced to penal servitude for life for her share in the sensational murder of a process server named Gouffe. After serving fourteen years' imprisonment she was released. The woman asserted at her trial that she did what she did under the influence of mesmerism, and has since been giving exhibitions, while in a hypnotic trance, of the manner in which Gouffe was assassinated.

Of course, Gabrielle Pompadour is not by any means the first ex-convict who has conceived the idea of turning a term of imprisonment to account financially.

Some twenty years ago there appeared a book entitled "Five Years' Penal Servitude, by one who has endured it." The idea was a novel one at that time. The work ran into many editions, and the author was rendered independent for life.

Since then the expiration has been several times repeated, the last person to do so being Lord William Nevill, who is said to have cleared a good round sum by his account of his three years and nine months' incarceration.

The Ford brothers, again, who shot Jesse James, the notorious outlaw and train robber, made over \$20,000 between them within a few weeks of their release from gaol by playing at vaudeville theatres in a sketch written round the tragedy. Probably they would have made a good deal more, but one night, while performing at Chicago, someone in the audience, presumably a friend of

THE DEAD DESPERADO.

started shooting at the brothers from the auditorium. The Fords, who never went unarmed, promptly returned the fire, with the result that several innocent bystanders were hit; and this incident, very naturally, cut short the run of the play promptly and for ever.

Katie Kelly, the sister of the notorious Australian bushranger Ned Kelly, may also be numbered among the ex-criminals who have had wit enough or hardihood enough to turn their misfortunes to good account pecuniarily. While the hunt for the gang was in progress, Katie, together with several other members of the family, had been arrested. But they were never brought to trial, and soon after Ned was captured they were released. Thereupon the girl, who was very "flash" and liked being noticed, accepted an engagement at a Melbourne music hall.

She proved a great "draw" too, for the Colonies were, of course, ringing with the exploits of her family. But the reaction came when she had the effrontery to appear on the stage, in company with her brother Jim, on the very day that Ned was executed. Some among the audience hissed, there was a disturbance, and the authorities intervened to stop the exhibition. Katie then went to Sydney, but there again the Government stepped in after a little while and

FORBADE THE PLAY

in which she appeared being acted. Nevertheless, it was said at the time that the girl netted enough by her venture to set her up comfortably for life.

In 1848 the British Parliament voted a London solicitor named William Henry Barber \$20,000, as com-

they should be cultivated more and more. Marital affection may be one of the noblest, finest most beautiful things in life. The Holy Book declares, "Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing." It is no part of my purpose to tell young men how they should proceed in trying to win the affections of the girl they desire to marry. My design rather is to urge married men to show their wives the same deference, the same love and devotion, that characterized them before the twain stood at the marriage altar, hearing and saying the solemn words which made them one flesh.

Why is the true wife's value above the price of rubies, as King Solomon declared? She is her husband's business partner; her husband's equal in brain as well as in heart power. She fights with him, in a financial way, the great battle of life; therefore, like her husband, she has a right to expect the same rewards for her labors that he has for his. It has been the habit of some cynics to re- of the noblest, finest, most beautiful hanger on, a clinging vine, a barnacle or a human leech sucking out the life's blood of her masculine partner. Polygnotus, the great Grecian artist, painted her 426 B. C. as a four legged beast in "The Rope of Oenus," devouring all the labors of her husband, while he works on and on, weaving out his life work in a rope of straw. But that is not my idea of the true wife. The true wife is a consumer as man is a consumer, but she is also a financial producer as man is a producer.

POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

"Oh, no," says the masculine ego- list, "woman is not the breadwin- ner of the family. It is the husband, who, as a lawyer, wins fees in the courtroom; as a physician, gains money from patients; as a soldier, fights his country's battles; as a legis- lator, enacts laws, which the male executive enforces; he is the mer- chantman, who sells the goods; he is the foundryman, who manufactures the steel rails. Man, man, every- where is man the breadwinner. We find that man tills the fields, and man rules the money markets, and man sits upon the judicial bench and the professional chairs." Is that a fact, my brother? 'Tis true, man is the visible breadwinner. But when you are looking for the driving force which produces results in society do not make the mistake of supposing that there is no power but what you see.

I was taught the obligations which a true husband owes to a true wife some years ago by an eastern minister whom I consider one of the greatest pulpit geniuses of his age. I was about to be married, and was talking with him, when he gave to me this characteristic advice: "Al- ways love your wife. But more than that, always learn to respect and follow her judgment, because she can be your best adviser. When I was a young man I started out with some success. I knew I could speak, and I could also write. And often often when I would write something I thought very fine I would take it down to my wife and read it. Sometimes she would look up from her sewing and say, 'John, don't say that.' With that I would throw down my manuscript and stalk up and down the room in dis- gust. Why do you say that? I would ask. 'Do you know how to preach? Are you a better judge of preaching than myself? Haven't I spent four years in college and three years in the seminary? What busi- ness have you to tell me what to do? You are nothing but a woman anyway.' But after a long experi- ence I found that my wife's judg- ment could always be depended upon. When I followed her judgment I always came out right, and when I followed my own against hers I al- ways came out wrong. And, though I am now an old man and one of much experience, yet whenever I am in doubt about anything I have ever written I always go to her. And

pastorate a very prominent one. A lady who was divorced said to me: "On account of the neglect and the inhumanities of a brutal husband, for the protection of myself and children, I got a legal separation. But if I had it all to do over again I would bear any injustice and suffer every brutality rather than get a divorce. The outside world does not look into the causes of a family disruption, but heartless people will always look upon a divorced wife as on one who has a black mark upon her brow." Oh, ye faithless, unloving husbands, will you not be honest to yourselves and honest to your wives and pay the promissory note of love which you made when the minister pronounced you and your wife one "until death do you part?"

BROKEN HEARTED WIVES.

In the death knell of a husband's love I also hear the sobs of the broken heart of a mother as well as of a wife. The great dramatist wrote, "Oh, sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" Many a mother has learned this by bitter experience, through her husband's conduct. The love that the child naturally feels for the mother withers and dies under the poison that comes from witnessing the father's contempt for the mother. Little likely is a child to reverence the mother after hearing the blame and vituperation hurled at her by her husband. If a brutal father systemati- cally continues to find fault with his wife, if he neglects her and ridic- ules her and sneers at her, he sets an example which his children are on- ly prone to follow. His estimate of their mother, often coarsely and bluntly expressed, is likely to become theirs, and their natural affection for her turns to indifference and ingrati- tude. Oh, my friends, who are hus- bands and fathers, you know how sanctifying and purifying is the influ- ence that has come to you from your mothers' graves. Your love and re- verence for your mother has kept you in many an hour of temptation. Let your children have the same benefi- cent influence. Never by look or thought or word weaken the influence your wife may have over your chil- dren. When you are untrue to your wives, you are untrue to your chil- dren.

RESPECT AND DEFERENCE.

How shall we love our wives? By giving them a few silly compliments? Oh, no! Not that. A wife is quick to detect insincerity in such inanities. But you can show her your respect and deference. You can prove to her by your pleasure in her society, by the little attentions that when you were a lover came naturally to you and by your preference for her over younger women that your heart is still in her keeping. The little pre- sents, the consideration of her tastes and the desire to give her pleasure which used to characterize your treatment of her would delight her better now than ever before and would bring to her weary face the glad smile of tender affection. Hus- bands, love your wives. We should love them in making them one with us in all our thoughts and hopes and joys. We should love them so that the brightest hope of our love would be to lighten their burdens and to al- ways have them by our sides. We should love and continue to love them even as Christ loves the church, when, in the canticles, we read his beautiful blessing upon it: "As the lily among the thorns, so is my love among the daughters. As the apple tree among the trees of the woods, so is my beloved." O husband, do you love your wife as Christ loves His church bride.

The hopeful are always helpful. Self-love gives sin its lodgment. Silver sands are as slippery as anv.

Eternal vigilance isn't always the price of liberty—sometimes it's \$10 and costs.

thumbed English dictionary, with a carte-devisite of a young Englishman pasted on the flyleaf.

Quite a curious chapter might be written on those two finds were it possible to discover the owners of the lost property. They endorse, at any rate, other

OUT-OF-THE-WAY FINDS.

A relative of a friend of the writer was at the battle of Khartoum, when Lord Kitchener finally broke the power of the dervishes against the British advance. Upon one of the dead dervishes was found a single eyeglass of undoubted Mayfair cut. How did the dervish come by it?

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer, has in his library at Rich- mond Terrace, Whitehall, many curious finds which he came across in his wanderings across the Dark Con- tinent of Africa. One is a silver-plated fork, bearing the name of a fashionable London restaurant. This fork was found in a part of Africa which had never before been trodden by the foot of a white man till Stan- ley had broken the record and ar- rived there with his little band. A pigmy, whose tribe was unknown till then, was wearing the fork around his neck as an ornament.

Emin Pasha, in his memoirs, re- lates that one of the greatest glories of an Abyssinian chief he knew was a George III. wig, which adorned the chief's head on very special oc- casions. How he came by it was a mystery, even to Emin Pasha him- self. This headpiece bore the name of a London maker.

A sergeant in the Manchesters, who was present at the fall of the native fort at Chitral, when our troops captured it, picked up a money-lend- er's circular of comparative recent date. How it found its way into that distant region of India will ever

REMAIN A MYSTERY.

A most interesting volume might be written on these little mysteries so strangely out of place. In one case only was the mystery of an ob- ject out of place cleared up. Glider people will remember the Zulu War, and how, in its course, the Prince Imperial was killed. The body was stripped. The Royal mother—the ex-Empress Eugenie, who is still living—after the first pang of her great sorrow was over, inquired of her late son's brother officers if the Zulus had taken a keepsake which the prince was wearing round his neck at the time of his death. This keepsake was a religious emblem, known as Agnus Dei. It had been taken.

Soon afterwards a great British victory was won, and some hundreds of the dusky warriors were taken prisoners. Quite by accident a British officer discovered, suspended around the neck of a Zulu, the miss- ing emblem. It was taken from the man, and sent at once to the child- less Empress, in whose possession it now rests, and forms her greatest treasure.

Doubtless the above instances are open to some equally simple explana- tion; but until such explanations are forthcoming the problems remain in the same position as that of the high mound of oyster-shells on the top of a hill—how did they get there?

HIDDEN MILLIONS FOUND.

The Bolivian and Peruvian news- papers announce that, after a search extending over five centuries, the great buried treasure of the Incas, upon which countless romances have been founded, has been discovered buried in Bolivia. The treasure, which is valued at \$20,000,000 was discover- ed by a party of British and Ameri- can engineers at Chayaltaya. The natives are in a state of great excite- ment, for they believe that there is treasure to the value of \$35,000,000 still to be discovered.

while and

FORBADE THE PLAY

in which she appeared being acted. Nevertheless, it was said at the time that the girl netted enough by her venture to set her up comfort- ably for life.

In 1848 the British Parliament voted a London solicitor named Wil- liam Henry Barber \$20,000, as com- pensation for four years' imprison- ment suffered for a crime of which he was innocent. This is the big- gest sum ever given under such cir- cumstances, but there are plenty of other instances of money awards in similar cases.

In 1879, for example, a young laborer named William Habron, who had been convicted four years pre- viously of the murder of a police- man near Manchester, the capital sentence being afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life, was re- leased and presented with \$4,000.

This act of restitution was primar- ily due to the notorious Charles Peace, who confessed, while under sentence of death for another mur- der, that it was he who had shot the constable in question.

Habron's money was invested by Government at his own request in a small farm and stock, so as to ren- der him independent for the re- mainder of his days.

Another similar, but in many ways even more remarkable, case was brought to light in 1888. Two men, named Michael Brannagan and Peter Murphy, had been convicted nine years previously of burglary and attempted murder at Edlingham Vicarage, near Alnwick.

THE TRUE CULPRITS.

however, were a couple of notorious local poachers, named George Edgell and Charles Richardson; and they were eventually induced by the Rev. Mr. Percy, the Vicar of St. Paul's, Alnwick, to make confessions of their guilt to the authorities. In consideration of this they were let off with the exceedingly light sen- tence of five years' penal servitude. Brannagan and Murphy were, of course, at once released, and each received \$4,000.

The first-named invested his in a wheelwright's shop—the handicraft he had acquired in gaol—and in due course prospered exceedingly.

Murphy, who was a prison-taught baker, chose that business, and also did well; being possessed of a devo- ted helpmeet in his wife, who al- though only his sweetheart at the time of his conviction, had remained consistently faithful to him through all the long years of his undeserved captivity. This girl, it may be mentioned, was named Agnes Simm, and it was largely owing to her persistent representations to Mr. Percy that that gentleman was at last induced to take up the case and see justice done.

A famous French case in point was that of the Marquis d'Anglade, fals- ily accused of robbing his friend the Comte de Montgomery. The unfor- tunate nobleman died in prison, and could not, of course, be brought to life again. But public excitement and compassion were so roused over the matter, that a sum of over \$20,- 000 was subscribed for his widow. And this money she invested and re- invested to such good purpose, that in her old age she was reputed to be one of the richest women in Paris.

Undoubtedly, however, the biggest fortune founded on imprisonment was that of the late Mr. John Magee, whose personality was sworn, when he died some few years back, at between \$65,000,000 and \$70,- 000,000.

In 1874 Mr. Magee was acting as British Consul at San Jose, in Gua- temala. For protecting certain re- fugees from the fury of a revolution- ary mob, he was arrested by the governor of the town and thrown into gaol.

Naturally he protested, and he also declined to recognize the authority of his gaolers, or to conform to the prison regulations. For this he was flogged, and was besides subjected to all sorts of indignities and outrage. But he managed, after a considerable interval, to convey word of his whereabouts to a friend; and in a little while a British gunboat appeared off the town.

Mr. Magee was released, but the \$300,000 which he, acting on the instructions of Mr. Disraeli, demanded from the Guatemalan Government, was not forthcoming. So he agreed, in lieu of the money down, to accept certain concessions, including the right to establish a bank and build wharves at San Jose. And it was from these concessions, and the advantages they afforded him over his rivals in trade there, that he accumulated in course of time the whole of his vast wealth.—Pearson's Weekly.

CHAMBERLAIN AT HOME

SPENDS MUCH TIME IN HIS GREENHOUSES.

The People's "Joe" Lives Very Simply at Highbury, Near Birmingham.

Of Mr. Chamberlain's private life very little is known, though no more public career has been more carefully watched and commented upon by the nation. Nevertheless he is just as active and methodical in private life as he is when engaged in the great campaign upon which he has embarked—in fact, it may truthfully be said that Mr. Chamberlain does not waste a moment of his day, says an English paper.

When in residence at Highbury, near Birmingham, he rises early both in winter and summer. Until a short time ago he often went for a swim before breakfast, for swimming is the only form of exercise he cares for. Now, however, he generally passes the interval before breakfast in his greenhouses, or examining the work of the gardeners in the grounds, and giving directions for the day.

He breakfasts with his family at eight, and half an hour later he is back in the greenhouses again, enjoying a pipe, while with his pen-knife he cuts off a dead leaf here, or prunes a branch there. Gardening is his only hobby. He is deeply interested in every form of horticulture, but does not care for re-potting and such work.

READING HIS LETTERS.

At eleven he joins his secretaries in the study. For two hours beforehand these secretaries have been going through his letters and setting them on one side ready for him to deal with quickly, well aware that the great politician will want to know the contents of each one, and answer such as require replies. Before the opening of the fiscal campaign, Mr. Chamberlain's mail averaged 800 letters a day, but now the number has jumped up to nearly 2,000. These letters are tied up in bundles and endorsed at the top with the title of the subject which they refer to.

Suggestions as to how he might benefit the cause come in shoals from people he has never seen or heard of—clergymen, strangely enough, being among the worst offenders in this respect. It generally takes him two hours to dictate letters, and when this task is over he is ready for lunch at one.

COLLECTS CARICATURES.

Mr. Chamberlain lives very simply at Highbury, and not in the regal style his position might warrant. His food is plain. All the dairy produce comes from his farm on the outskirts of Highbury, which hitherto has been under the management of his son Austen. When lunch is over

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JUNE 19.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxviii.,
1-15. Golden Text, I.
Cor. xv., 20.

The awful day of last week's lesson, the only day of its kind in the whole history of the world, the day of the atonement for the sins of the world, came to an end. When the soldiers came to take down the bodies and broke the legs of the thieves to hasten their death they found that Jesus was already dead, so they broke not His legs, thus fulfilling another Scripture, "A bone of Him shall not be broken" (Ex. xii., 46; Num. ix., 12; Ps. xxiv., 20). One of the soldiers pierced His side with a spear, and forthwith came there out blood and water, again fulfilling Scripture, "They shall look on Him whom they pierced" (Zech. xii., 10).

Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man, a disciple, asked Pilate for the body of Jesus, and with the aid of Nicodemus wrapped the body in spices and laid it in Joseph's new tomb, and thus Isa. liii., 9, was fulfilled, "They made His grave with the rich in His death." At the request of the chief priests, Pilate permitted the Jews to seal the tomb and set a watch. Certain women, having seen where His body was laid, prepared spices and ointments that they might come and anoint Him when the Sabbath was past, for they had not received His word that He would rise again the third day. They loved Him much, but did not fully believe all He had said.

Early on the first day of the week the women came to the sepulchre expecting to find a dead body which they might with loving hands anoint. They wondered who would roll away the stone, but seemingly did not know of the seal and the guard. Arriving at the tomb, they find the stone rolled away, the keepers trembling for fear and a messenger from heaven, in heavenly raiment, with a message for them which is recorded in verses 5 to 7 of our lesson.

In this message let us give special attention to the words "Fear not!" "He is risen as He said," "Go quickly and tell His disciples," comparing such Scriptures as Gen. xv., 1; Rev. i., 17, and the many "fear nots" between those two. With the angel's "Go tell!" note His own "Be not afraid, go, tell (verse 10), and His special message to Mary Magdalene, "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend to My Father and your Father and to My God and your God" (John xx., 17). Compare Isa. vi., 8, and consider if you are willing to say, "Here am I; send me!" The fear and great joy of verse 8 may be explained by Ps. ii., 11, "Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling;" also by Phil. ii., 12, for there is a holy awe which is not inconsistent with great joy. A fear to grieve Him is always helpful.

A very brief glance at all we feel led to give to verses 11 to 15. These watchmen were well paid for their lying, but to-day many will lie for very little money, possibly not knowing their Father nor His and their final doom (John viii., 44; Rev. xx., 10; xxi., 8). There must have been much bribery all round when a guard of soldiers could, without fear of death, testify that they slept while on duty. As to the body being stolen, they would certainly be strange thieves who would or could leave the grave-clothes lying as when they contained the body and wrap carefully by itself the napkin that had been about His head (John xx., 6, 7).

But, leaving this devilish episode of elders and soldiers, let us rejoice that Christ is risen and that we believing in Him, are risen with Him and seated with Him in the heavenly

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM
IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle
of Interest to Irish-
Canadians.

Two executions have taken place in the Irish town of Killkenny in one week. Both culprits were wife murderers.

Belfast is to have an exposition soon. Merchants and business men have been holding meetings to arouse the interest of the people and Government.

John Cromer, an ex-constable, met a mysterious death near Inchigeela, after returning from Macroom fair. His body was discovered on the mountains after four days' search.

Mrs. Mary Moore, an old lady who fell asleep over her devotions in the University Chapel in Dublin, woke up to find herself poorer by £40, which had disappeared from her bag. She had been robbed.

A young man, Hugh C. Brickley, was bicycling on the Ballygomartin road, Belfast, walked up a hill and mounting at the top came down at terrific speed. He was thrown against a stone wall and had his brains dashed out.

In Mullingar Captain Percy Fulton Herton, of the Connaught Rangers, while walking along the streets with Major Chamler, reeled, and said—"Catch hold of me; I feel awful bad." He then fell dead in his brother officer's arms. Apoplexy was considered the cause of death.

The King has sent a letter to Mr. W. McCormack, of Croom, Co. Limerick, the father of the young jockey who was killed when riding at Punchtown races recently expressing his sincere sympathy with the members of the family, and deeply regretting that such a shocking accident should have occurred.

At Killarney, James Campion was executed for the murder of his wife, Ellen, in November last. Deceased was the second wife of Campion, and the evidence at the trial showed the man had treated the woman badly. Campion was seen to kick her several times, and drag her along the road near Castlecomer, and next morning she was discovered dead. Death was due to effusion of blood on the brain, caused by violence to the head.

The well-known Irish piper, Luke McVey, died at his residence in Liverpool a few days ago. "Luke," as he was familiarly known, was a famous musician, held in high appreciation in Britain and America. He lived to a great age, and was perfect in wind and muscular power to the last. He was quite patriarchal in appearance. The deceased piper was well known in connection with many Irish functions and celebrations. He was a native of the West of Ireland.

At the Dublin Commission Court Andrew Hale, who escaped from prison in February last and remained at large for a week, and who was captured on a house-top after a two hours' fight with 100 policemen, during which he injured several of them with bricks, tiles, and slates, was brought up for sentence. For assaults on the police he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and for breaking jail, to which he pleaded guilty, a similar sentence was passed, the sentenced to run concurrently.

Agreements have been made in the County Cork for planting over 3,000 acres of sugar beets, and factories for the manufacture of raw sugar are to be erected. A large series of trials having proved Ireland to be admirably adapted for the growth of this crop, it has been decided to begin the preliminary work of a large company, which has been organized, in this country. The protected industry has only been made possible by the sugar bounties convention, and the protective tariff of 4s. 2d. per cwt.

YOUNG FOLKS

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses of wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth:
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
A kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel, but cannot tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand,
Must find some work to do,
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm, and just and true.
So shall light that cannot fade,
Beam on thee from on-high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.
—Charles Dickens.

THE WONDERFUL WELL.

Ethel and Elsie were two children who lived with their father and mother in the country. They were twins and 12 years of age. There was a well on the farm, which froze over in the winter, and the two girls used to stand and look at the ice, which sparkled and was very pretty, they thought.

One wintry night, Ethel, being tired, went to bed earlier than usual. She fell asleep and dreamed that a beautiful fairy told her she might wish for anything she liked. Ethel asked if she might visit the fairies in the well, whereupon the fairy touched her with her wand and in an instant changed her into a small person like herself. This fairy was the queen of fairies and her name was Bluebell.

The queen next struck the floor with her wand and immediately a little sleigh drawn by four white mice appeared. Then Bluebell and Ethel got in and drove away very fast. When they got outside the queen struck the ground again with her wand and it opened into a hall under the ground.

Ethel felt the sleigh go down, down very far, and at last it stopped before a little door, which was opened by a little fairy dressed in a yellow jacket. Ethel saw that they had entered a palace of glittering ice, built in the well.

The fairies had been awaiting the arrival of their queen. There were little fat men, little women, rosy children and all kinds of fairies. They told Ethel that they had built a palace in the well for their queen because, she was in danger of being carried off by an old witch who lived in the mountains.

After that they took her all over the palace and showed her the queen's little bedroom, parlor and other rooms. When it was time to go, Ethel, bade them good-by, saying she had had a very nice time. Bluebell and Ethel then drove away and soon reached the bedroom.

Bluebell was just driving away, when Ethel heard someone call her. She started up suddenly, thinking it was the fairy again, but she woke and saw Elsie standing by the bed. The sun was streaming into the room and it was late in the morning. She told Elsie her dream and Elsie

COLLECTS CARICATURES.

Mr. Chamberlain lives very simply at Highbury, and not in the regal style his position might warrant. His food is plain. All the dairy produce comes from his farm on the outskirts of Highbury, which hitherto has been under the management of his son Austen. When lunch is over he goes into the greenhouse again and spends the remainder of the afternoon there, all the while smoking a well-seasoned briar or a very black cigar.

Mr. Chamberlain is very fond of his library, which contains in all nearly 5,000 volumes. This library is panelled in oak, and lit with long rows of electric lamps. He prefers Dickens to any other novelist, but reads a great many political books, his collection of these being, perhaps, the best owned by any private individual in this country. Another thing in which he takes great interest is his collection of caricatures, which dates from 1874, and he has, as far as he is aware, a reproduction of every caricature ever published by influential journals.

In this respect he is an admirer of Mr. F. C. Gould, and is never tired of singing his praises, even though the great caricaturist is opposed to him in politics.

AMATEUR ACTOR.

Mr. Chamberlain has done a great deal of writing in his time, but it will be news to many to learn that he has written two or three short plays which have been acted by his friends; yet such is the case. And, what is more, the great politician is himself a clever amateur actor, and has appeared on the boards a great many times, though, of course, his friends were alone privileged to witness his performance. But, otherwise, Mr. Chamberlain cares for no indoor amusement, and is rather proud of the fact that he can play no card game of any kind.

When in his residence in London a fresh supply of flowers is sent from the Highbury gardens every day, including two buttonholes for him to wear. The latter are invariably orchids, for only on two occasions has been known to appear in public with any other flower in his coat.

WAR MEDALS CHEAP.

Even the Ladysmith Decoration is of Little Value.

There is a surfeit of South African war medals on the market in England, and they can be had for a mere song. A medal with the common Cape Colony or Natal clasp is worth practically nothing, but some of the clasps, from their rarity, have considerable value. The defence of Mafeking clasp will fetch from £8 to £9, and the clasp for the defence of Wepener, a small place which some eighty British successfully held, is worth £6. The poor fellow with the relief of Ladysmith medal can, however, get only a few pence.

The pawnshops are offered large numbers of medals, but in most cases refuse to take them, as the dealer who happens to lend money on a medal belonging to a man still in his regiment is liable to be prosecuted by the commanding officer. One man who recently visited one of these establishments said: "If you don't give me something for it I shall give it away. It took me twenty-nine months to win, but I won't keep anything that will remind me of the worst time in my life." He got four shillings.

CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

In Wales there are about 508,000 people who cannot speak English. Welsh being their only language; in Scotland there are 48,000 persons who can speak nothing but Gaelic; and in Ireland there are 32,000 who can express themselves only in the Irish tongue.

leave the grave-clothes lying as when they contained the body and wrap carefully by itself the napkin that had been about His head (John xx, 6, 7).

But, leaving this devilish episode of elders and soldiers, let us rejoice that Christ is risen and that we believe in Him, are risen with Him and seated with Him in the heavens (Col. iii, 1; Eph. ii, 6, 7). Note also that if Christ be not risen preaching is vain, faith is vain, no sins are forgiven and no one is saved (I. Cor. xv, 14-19); but since He is risen all is well, and a risen Christ at God's right hand, having all power in heaven and on earth and saying, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, and, lo, I am with you all the days," should have hundreds of thousands of willing and obedient redeemed once rushing to do His bidding and, like the wise men from the east, pouring their gifts at His feet. But it is too much—like the story of the ten lepers. Our Lord is still saying, "Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine?" Either unbelief or ingratitude, or both, seem much more prevalent than devotion to Him who gave Himself for us.

During the forty days between His resurrection and ascension He showed Himself alive by many infallible proofs and was ever speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. If the kingdom was as much upon our hearts as it was upon His we would be more ready to follow Him fully at all costs, counting all things but dross for Him. Our heartfelt prayer would be "that I may know Him and the power of His resurrection." (Phil. iii, 10.)

Give attention to this study, if time permit, to His various appearances after His resurrection: To Mary, to the other women, to Peter, to the two who walked to Emmaus and to the eleven; all these on the first day. Then there were at least five other appearances before He ascended—to the eleven a week later when Thomas was present, to James, to the seven at the sea of Galilee, to over 500 at one time, and one the day of His ascension. Note also the post-ascension appearances to Stephen, to Saul and to John at Patmos. Emphasize that He always showed Himself, and may we all become wholeheartedly devoted to Him. If we only knew Him as we might and should we would devotedly cry, "To me to live is Christ!" (Phil. i, 21.)

BEES AS DESPATCH-BEARERS.

Homing pigeons as carriers of military despatches may by-and-by be superseded by bees. The homing instinct of the latter is intensely strong and they are less likely than pigeons to be shot by the enemy. Transferred by micro-photography to a minute piece of paper, a good deal of information could be conveyed on a bee's back.

RUNG FOR A CENTURY.

A sacred bell in a town in North China has been kept ringing for a century. A tax for paying relays or ringers to pull its rope incessantly day and night is willingly paid by the inhabitants. For it is implicitly believed by the benighted people that whenever the tongue touches the metal a devil is squelched for ever. Thus it is to the public interest, according to this superstition, to have as many of these objectionable spirits done away with as is possible.

Enormous catches of mackerel are being made by the Manx fishing fleet off the west coast of Ireland.

Out of 48,373 members of the Boilermakers' Society, 5,832 are unemployed. The May report takes a much less optimistic view of shipbuilding prospects than has been shown in recent reports. The balance in hand at the close of the last quarter showed a decrease of £11,961, due to the large proportion of members in receipt of unemployed pay.

the manufacture of raw sugar are to be erected. A large series of trials having proved Ireland to be admirably adapted for the growth of this crop, it has been decided to begin the preliminary work of a large company, which has been organized, in this country. The protected industry has only been made possible by the sugar bounties convention, and the protective tariff of 4s. 2d. per cwt.

Two alarming accidents occurred almost simultaneously in different districts of Belfast recently. A large water main burst underneath the footpath in Cromac street, blew a number of large paving stones several feet in the air, and the water, rising a distance of 30 feet, smashed the windows and ruined the contents of a store opposite. In the other case a large ammonia tank on the premises of the Belfast Cold Storage Company exploded, blowing the roof off the building and wrecking the premises.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

A letter written by the Duke of Wellington on the morning after Waterloo was sold for £101.

More emigrants left the United Kingdom and fewer foreigners settled there in 1903 than in any year since 1889.

Nelson's last complete letter to Lady Hamilton, written on the way to Trafalgar, was sold at Sotheby's for £1,080.

Giving a flash-light of 150,000 candle power, the most powerful port light in England now beams from Roker Pier, Sunderland.

The Metropolitan Water Board will be recommended at its next meeting to appoint an engineer to control the works belonging to the Board, at a salary of £2,500 a year.

While David Thornton, aged 17, was walking by the side of a canal near Barnsley his dog fell in. The youth at once plunged in to the rescue and was drowned.

A motor-car driver named Francis, who knocked over a boy in Soho while driving furiously, was fined £20 at Marlborough street, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

There are now about 450 rifle clubs connected with the National Rifle Association, said Major-General Lord Chelyesmore, in opening a new miniature range at Southfields.

Fred Bower, while burgling a house at Bradford, left his fingerprint on a cabinet. Detection followed, and the Recorder, in committing him for trial, said it was the best finger-print he had ever seen.

Twenty thousand navvies have presented the Archbishop of Canterbury with a cheque for £100, in recognition of the work he has carried on among them in connection with the Navy Mission Society.

By only a few runs the "rest of the village" of Sutton Courtney, Berkshire, won a cricket match against a team composed of one family—William Carter and his ten sons.

Of sixty-nine samples of beer taken from the different breweries by the chief constable of Leicestershire, eight were found to contain arsenic in excess of the standard laid down by the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning.

A young baker's assistant named Bransby, sent to prison for three months at Southwark for embezzling £9, was said to be anxious to get married, and had taken the money in order to provide a home.

In a sample of fifteen drops of milk obtained at a dairy "of a good class," the Lambeth medical officer reports that he found 1,900,000 bacteria. In another sample bought in the street he found 5,200,000.

Bluebell and Ethel then drove away and soon reached the bedroom.

Bluebell was just driving away, when Ethel heard someone call her. She started up suddenly, thinking it was the fairy again, but she woke and saw Elsie standing by the bed. The sun was streaming into the room and it was late in the morning. She told Elsie her dream and Elsie said that she would like to visit the well, too.

A BOY'S HOBBY.

Many years ago a boy who lived in the far west of America was suddenly thrown on his own resources by the death of his parents. Hiring himself out to a farmer, his eye chanced upon the statement that every man should know something about everything and also be a specialist in addition to his occupation. The next morning the boy decided to make the idea his own, and because the willow was the tree that was nearest him, he decided to become an expert upon willows. He found willows that were red and willows white and willows gray and willows yellow and willows blue; willows that stood up straight and willows that bowed themselves down weeping. He collected choice specimens of willow seeds and leaves and exchanged with agriculturists in all parts of America. Then he gathered specimens of willows from China and Japan, from England and Russia.

The time came when teachers of forestry in lands beyond the sea sent to this farmer strange specimens of the willows for examination and classification. He lived and died a farmer, but if his occupation confined him to his fields and meadows his hobby made narrowness impossible broadened the scope of his study and observation, lent him sympathy and made him friends in all the countries of the earth. There is not a single representative of the flowers or trees or insects or birds that is not waiting for some farmer's boy to inspect it, and in doing so the youth who has thought himself cabined and confined will find that he has become the child of liberty and at last his feet are in the pathway that leads to growth and happiness.

SEVERED TONGUE REPLACED.

An employee in a carriage factory on the Continent recently had his tongue cut off while operating a boring machine. He was boring a hole through a hub when it in some way caught in the bit and was hurled upwards, striking him under the chin. His tongue was between his teeth and was cut off. He was unable to talk when the end of the severed tongue was picked up and the patient hurried to a surgeon, who sewed the severed end back in place. The flow of blood was stopped, and the man after an enforced silence of some weeks recovered his usual health and speech.

PARLIAMENT OF JAPAN.

Perhaps the greatest sign of the Westernization of Japan was when it formed its Parliament only fourteen years ago. The first meeting—a somewhat stormy one—took place in the winter of 1890-1. Japanese members of Parliament are paid about \$400 a year as salary, in addition to travelling allowances, which they are not at liberty to refuse even if disposed to do so. The number of qualified voters in Japan amounts to little over 1 per cent. of the total population. All electors must be twenty-five years of age, and must pay fifteen yen (about \$7.50 in English money) direct national taxation.

LOFTY POST-OFFICES.

Among the Alps there are several post-offices at a height of 6,000 feet, or 7,000 feet. A letter-box on the very summit of the Laugaud, from which the postman makes four collections daily, is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea-level.

1,500 JAPANESE KILLED

Flanking Movement Repulsed Near Hai-Cheng.

JAPANESE REVERSE.

A Hai-Cheng, Manchuria, despatch says: A flanking movement of the Japanese around the Russian left from Feng-Wang-Cheng, June 9, was repulsed with a loss of two whole battalions. (A battalion consists of 800 men.)

A large Japanese force moved out in the morning along the Feng-wang-Cheng and Hai-Cheng Road. The Russians had a force strongly posted in a ravine 30 miles south-east of Hai-Cheng. The Japanese were preceded by two battalions, who walked into the Russian ambushade. They received a murderous rifle and artillery fire at close range, and were wiped out, only one or two escaping.

The main Japanese force, which was greatly superior to the Russian force, tried to outflank the Russians, who drew off without losing a man. The Japanese, closing in, found the ravine vacant, save for their dead.

YIN-KOW EVACUATED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Admiral Togo reports that a squadron from his fleet bombarded the Russians on June 6, between Kaiping and the Suingyue River. It reconnoitred the coast and returned to the rendezvous on June 12. It reported that the enemy's infantry and cavalry, numbering 3,000, stationed near Kaiping, with the object of preventing a Japanese landing, fled after the bombardment.

After recording the stoppage of a train, previously reported, Admiral Togo continues: "On the morning of June 8 we shelled two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry at Kaiping, inflicting great loss. The captain of a steamship leaving Yin-Kow on June 7 says that owing to the bombardment 3,000 Russians with 20 guns, evacuated Yin-Kow and retreated northward. Two Russians, captured by one of our torpedo boats on June 10, say that a Russian force of 5,000 men, under Gen. Samsonoff, arrived at Wafangkau on May 31. They also state that three or four trains reach Nanchialing daily. Our combined squadron has strengthened the blockade, and is now covering the rear of the forces ashore. Our fourth destroyer flotilla shelled the enemy effectually around Kimchongtze for two hours on June 18. The second flotilla, reconnoitring at Talienvan, found four Russian destroyers off Sensho Point on June 10, and engaged them, but they retreated forthwith. The mine dragging progresses. We have destroyed thirty mines on the high seas, besides some floating near the harbors, several of them northward of Wan Islands. The weather was extremely foggy during the past week. Happily there were no accidents."

ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

The restoration of telegraphic communication between Corea and Japan is regarded as indicating that all the Japanese naval and military arrangements have been made, and that there is now nothing to be feared from disclosures. It is stated that Tokio is now in direct communication with every column in the field, and that each column is also linked by means of the field telegraph so that every Russian movement can be reported by one general to the others. Nothing, however, is allowed to be known regarding the situation at Port Arthur.

ies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced on June 7 northward from Feng-Wang-Cheng into the Fan-Ta-Fang-Hung district, driving in the Cossack outposts. A detachment of chasseurs and of infantry hastened from Ualindi to aid the Cossacks. The Japanese abandoned their attack, having lost one officer and non-commissioned officer captured and several men killed. We had no casualties.

"Outposts of Cossacks on the main Liao-Yang road were driven in June 7, but reinforcements forced the Japanese to retire. Our loss during the fighting, which lasted until 7 p. m., was Captain Liatchko and two soldiers killed and five soldiers wounded."

IS KUROKI ADVANCING?

All Japanese movements are interpreted as caused by anxiety to hamper as much as possible whatever movement Gen. Kouroupatkin makes to help Port Arthur. Not only have the Japanese bombarded the West coast of Liao-Tung Peninsula, where the railway runs close to the shore, making feints of debarkation, but Gen. Kuroki has assumed the offensive eastward. He has sent an overpowering, strong column that drove out the Russians from a fortified position at Saimatze, 20 miles northwest of Feng-Wang-Cheng, inflicting a loss of 100 men.

The Russian authorities say that they are without information about the fight at Siamatze beyond the official despatch that was made public on Thursday night, but that the Russian withdrawal was quite in accordance with Gen. Kuropatkin's pre-arranged plan, although the Russian losses indicated stubborn fighting. Military critics profess to be not altogether certain whether Gen. Kuroki's movement means a real advance, or is simply a feint to distract Russian attention from Port Arthur, but they incline to the latter view.

ASSUMED OFFENSIVE.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Fusan says that the Russians have apparently taken the offensive. They have reached Suibailing and are advancing to Saimatze along the railway. They are being heavily reinforced. The Russians are now in a half circle around Feng-Wang-Cheng from Saimatze to Liao-Yang. A screen of Cossacks is covering their front. The northeastern roads and passes are strongly held. The Japanese cavalry are scouting admirably. They repulsed the Cossacks in several recent engagements.

STILL EIGHT MILES AWAY.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail, from Chefoo, says that junks are continually arriving. Up to the present nineteen have arrived from Port Arthur, with about 2,000 Chinese refugees, many others are following. The Military Governor allows all natives not engaged in the dockyard and defences to leave. Japanese cruisers intercepted the junks and gave the refugees food, which they needed very much. It is reported that the Japanese land forces are within eight miles of Port Arthur, but so far no important collision has taken place on land near the fortress. Gunboats and torpedo-boat destroyers can navigate the channel at high water, the Japanese sealing operations being effective only as regards the egress of larger vessels. The junks have been much

KUROKI'S ADVANCE.

The Japanese still prevent any news of what is proceeding at Port Arthur from reaching the outer world, but telegrams from both sides received in London point to the fact that the forward movement of Gen. Kourouki's army has commenced in substantial force. Gen. Kourouki practically threatens the whole Russian front from Mukden to Haicheng. This is sufficient, apart from any question of military science, to make a move for the relief of Port Arthur by Gen. Kouroupatkin impracticable.

JAPS WIN AGAIN.

The Central News of London has a despatch from Liao-Yang, of Friday's date, stating that on Thursday Russian scouts were attacked by a Japanese infantry division, with two batteries and five squadrons of cavalry, near Siuyan. Several sotnias of Cossacks (a sotnia consists of 160 men) occupied a strong position in a mountain pass, and held the Japanese for two hours. The fighting was severe, and the Japanese lost heavily, but they finally carried the Russian position. The Russians lost one killed and twenty-two wounded.

COLLINGWOOD MOURNS.

Four Prominent Young Men Lost in the Bay.

A Collingwood, Ont., despatch says: A gloom such as has not existed in Collingwood for many a day hangs over the town, due to the drowning on Saturday evening of four well-known and active young men, three of whom are connected with the most prominent families of Collingwood, the fourth being the son of a clergyman residing in Bowmanville. They are:—

Harvey Stephens, son of C. E. Stephens, secretary of the Northern Navigation Company.

Gerald Mussen, son of the Rev. E. H. Mussen, rector of All Saints' Church.

Harry Andrews, son of S. D. Andrews, superintendent of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company.

Edmond Carroll, teller of the Bank of Toronto, and son of Rev. J. Carroll, of Bowmanville.

The young men were free on Saturday afternoon and they decided to spend it and the following day at the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, a popular Summer resort for the people of Collingwood and Stayner. When they left the harbor there was little or no breeze, and for an hour or so they drifted to the eastward in the sight of many people who were gathered on the dock.

Their boat was brought in on Sunday evening by Robert Bishop, a fisherman, who found it while sailing from the mouth of the river to town. Immediately on reaching town Mr. Bishop informed Chief of Police Wilde of his discovery, and he in turn notified the friends of the boys. The news spread like wildfire, and before the parents had been informed of the sad affair it was the chief topic on the streets. Search parties were at once instituted, many citizens offering their services.

Early Monday morning the tug Saucy Jim was brought into service, and left port about half past six o'clock. She was supplied with a complete outfit of grappling hooks, and took with her four small boats and a number of men, among them being Mr. S. D. Andrews. The tug remained away until six o'clock in the evening. After laboring from early morning until the middle of the afternoon without any success whatever the party was about to return to port, when Mr. Andrews' line became entangled with a blue sweater, which was identified as that belonging to his son. With this encouragement the search was continued and later some distance away a second sweater was discovered, this being identified as belonging to Harvey Stephens. A

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 14.—Wheat—The market is weaker at 92c bid for No. 2 red and white west and east. Goose is steady at 88c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 87c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 93c for No. 1 hard, 92c for No. 1 northern, 89c for No. 2 northern, and 87c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is steady at \$3.70 to \$3.75 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags west and east. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.50 for second patents, and \$4.40 for strong bakers', in car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$15.50 bid for bran, in bulk west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—The market is quiet and nominal at 42c for No. 2, 40c for No. 3 extra and 38c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is nominal at 45c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Is steady at 45c for Canada west. American is steady at 50c for No. 2 yellow, 58c for No. 3 yellow and 57c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on track Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white are quoted at 32c east and No. 2 white at 32c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31c west.

Rolled Oats—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are dull at 62c to 63c for No. 2 west or east, and milling peas are worth 3c more.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Continues to offer freely. There is some improvement in the quality of the receipts and the demand for good butter fairly active. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery prints 17c to 18c
do solids 15c 16c
Dairy pound rolls, good to choice 11c 13c
do large rolls 11c 12c
poor to medium 9c 10c

Cheese—The market is steady and quotations are unchanged at 9c for new large and 9c for new twins. Old large are gradually being cleared out of the market at 10c.

Eggs—The quality of the eggs coming forward has generally been good, but lately the shrinkage has shown signs of increasing. The market holds firm at 15c for new-laid, and in some cases 15c is asked. Seconds are selling at 12c and 12c.

Potatoes—Are quiet and easy in tone. Quotations are unchanged. Cars on the track here are quoted at 75c to 80c per bag. Potatoes on the track here are quoted at 90c to 95c.

Baled Hay—The offerings are fair and the market still has an easy feeling. Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Is quiet, and the market retains an easy tone at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

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Butter—Full grass, 16½c to 17½c; western dairy, 13c to 14c.

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CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 14.—At the City Cattle Market trade continues brisk, and the market is strong for all classes of cattle.

Export—Market is keen. Everything offering is snapped up at good prices. While prices are firm at Tuesday's advances the quality of cattle offering is said not to be as good. Only stall-fed cattle are coming in as yet, but as the grass season approaches the quality usually falls off. Prices are proportionately higher even than they were earlier in the week. There were several very good loads, however, among to-day's offerings, and these sold at \$5.40 to \$5.50. An offer of \$5.45 for a good load of cattle was refused. At an early hour everything was sold.

Butchers—Market was as strong as on Tuesday. Farmers have no cause to complain at the prices now going, everything and anything going at good figures. Choice lots of butchers' cattle sold as high as \$5, and medium cattle sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50. With the advent of a little warmer weather the demand for butchers' meat may fall off a little, but at the present time, with very little in the way of poultry available, the market is keen, and prices will likely rule high for some time yet.

Stockers and Feeders—Stockers have been scarce this week. Very good prices have been made for those coming in, but even the high prices have failed to draw any considerable quantity. Short-keep feeders are in demand at high prices, \$4.60 to \$4.80 being paid to-day for good cattle.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep for export are steady; spring lambs firm.

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BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, June 14.—Flour firm. Wheat, spring, spot offerings scarce. Unsettled: No. 1 northern—\$1.04; winter, no offerings. Corn weak; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn, 56c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Barley, no offerings. Rye, No. 2, in store, 78c asked. Canal freights steady; wheat, 3½c, to New York.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 14.—At the City Cattle Market trade continues brisk, and the market is strong for all classes of cattle.

Export—Market is keen. Everything offering is snapped up at good prices. While prices are firm at Tuesday's advances the quality of cattle offering is said not to be as good. Only stall-fed cattle are coming in as yet, but as the grass season approaches the quality usually falls off. Prices are proportionately higher even than they were earlier in the week. There were several very good loads, however, among to-day's offerings, and these sold at \$5.40 to \$5.50. An offer of \$5.45 for a good load of cattle was refused. At an early hour everything was sold.

Butchers—Market was as strong as on Tuesday. Farmers have no cause to complain at the prices now going, everything and anything going at good figures. Choice lots of butchers' cattle sold as high as \$5, and medium cattle sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50. With the advent of a little warmer weather the demand for butchers' meat may fall off a little, but at the present time, with very little in the way of poultry available, the market is keen, and prices will likely rule high for some time yet.

Stockers and Feeders—Stockers have been scarce this week. Very good prices have been made for those coming in, but even the high prices have failed to draw any considerable quantity. Short-keep feeders are in demand at high prices, \$4.60 to \$4.80 being paid to-day for good cattle.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep for export are steady; spring lambs firm.

Everything was sold, and prospects are steady.

Hogs—There was a good run of about 2,300 hogs in the market to-day. Prices were steady and unchanged at the decline of a shilling made in the early part of the week. Outside markets are firm. The local quotations are: Selects \$5.12 1/2, lights and fats \$5.

STEAMER CANADA SUNK.

Five Lives Lost in a St. Lawrence Collision.

A Montreal despatch says: The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's passenger steamer Canada, Captain St. Louis, while on her way up from Quebec to Montreal, was run into early on Sunday morning, about two miles below Sorel, by the Dominion coal steamer Cape Breton, of Sydney, C.B., which was on her way down the river, light. A large hole was stove in the starboard side of the Canada, which rapidly filled with water and shortly after the collision, sank in about forty feet of water. In addition to the crew there were about forty cabin passengers on the Canada, besides a number of second-class passengers. Fortunately there was a number of barges and river craft in the neighborhood at the time of the accident, and the Canada's crew and passengers, with the exception of one of the crew and four or five passengers, were picked up by the coaler Cape Breton and the other river craft. So far as can be ascertained five lives were lost by drowning, and there may have been some more. So far as identified the dead are:—

Herlet Banneterre, purser.

Alfred Thibeault, chief clerk in the freight department of the R. and O. Line at Quebec.

Jean Baptiste and Eugene Thibeault, aged 17 and 11, sons of the chief clerk.

Ovide Brunet, sailor, Quebec.

Among the passengers on board were the following from Ontario:—W. E. Long, of Brantford; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Willis, of Uxbridge; H. L. Armstrong, of Toronto; M. D. McArthur, of Toronto, and J. H. Meade, of Hamilton.

The Canada, which was valued at \$190,000, and was uninsured, will, it is expected, be a total loss.

OCEAN RATE WAR.

Further Reductions Made on Steerage Passage Rates.

A despatch from London says: The North German Lloyd Steamship Co. has decided to carry third-class passengers from any part of this country to Boston for two pounds thirteen shillings sixpence. The Hamburg-American Co. will take steerage passengers from Leith to Hamburg, where they will board steamers bound for New York. The company's rate will be £2, the passengers paying their own fare to Leith. The White Star, Allan, Anchor, Dominion, and American Lines have issued a notice that their steerage rate will be £3 to New York or Canada, to take effect Monday. The rate also applies to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Some of the White Star steamers, it is stated, will carry steerage passengers for £2 15 shillings.

THIBETANS AGAIN ROUTED.

Unsuccessful Night Attack on Advanced Post.

A despatch from London says: The Times on Saturday has the following from its correspondent in the British camp near Gyantse:—The Tibetans made an attack on Friday night on an advance post held by Gurkhas. The latter, under a native officer, withheld their fire with admirable discipline for over an hour, and then

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

The country in the Sudbury district is flooded.

The 14th P. W. O. Rifles, Kingston, will visit Syracuse on July 4th. Pickpockets were very active at the Hamilton races. Mr. A. Levy lost \$300.

Surveys for the proposed new paper, pulp and flour mills at Fort Francis are being made.

From returns collected by the Department of Trade and Commerce, it appears that the majority of the Japanese arrivals at Canadian ports go to the States.

The Guelph city authorities are considering an offer of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to purchase the Victoria Park for \$5,000 and to erect a station worth \$40,000.

A lighthouse keeper not far from Vancouver recently displayed distress signals, but on account of the sea it was impossible for a steamer to make a landing. The Princess May was sent out from Vancouver to ascertain the trouble, and found that the lighthouse keeper wanted to send some fresh eggs to the market thinking they would go stale.

FOREIGN.

The German Engineers' Association has conferred the Grashof medal on Messrs. Parsons and Delavel, the pioneers in turbine propulsion.

J. E. Marcell, whose forgeries of \$300,000 wrecked the Highland Bank at Leavenworth, Kansas, has been sentenced to thirty-five years in prison.

Worn and disturbed by a three days' charivari, following her marriage, Mrs. William Asselin, aged 20, of Lacrosse, Wis., died from brain fever.

Frantic with fear at a fire in a six-storey tenement in New York, a Mrs. April threw her baby out of the window to the pavement, killing it instantly.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Weber, of No. 1045 East 165th street, New York, came into the world without eyes, and physicians and eye specialists declare her eyes are without precedent.

Louis Larson, aged 16, and his sister Nellie, aged 14, were drowned while boat-riding in Meter Lake, near Mellen, Wis. The girl fell overboard and her brother jumped in after her, but she threw her arms around him and dragged him down.

Having gone without food for 48 hours, and being too proud to beg, J. L. Willis, aged 19, residing in the east end of Toronto, attempted suicide by jumping into the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, Mo., from the second span of the Eads bridge.

The Canadian Associated Press says Earl Grey has been approached on the subject of the Governor-Generalship of Canada, but no definite appointment has yet been made.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the House of Commons.

FEATURES OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Fielding in his budget dealt with admitted tariff inequalities requiring immediate treatment. There will be a thorough and detailed revision probably next session after an inquiry by members of the Government similar to that made in 1897.

A maximum general tariff, a minimum general tariff and the British preference will be adopted when the fiscal question is dealt with in detail. The highest scale of duties will be applied to countries whose trade policy is hostile to Canada, and the lower scale to countries that deal fairly with us, while the preference is to be kept for Great Britain.

The maximum duty on tweeds, coats

and the Railway Act, explaining that it had two objects. First it would provide that the Railway Commission should have control over the apportionment of freight rates between companies with interchanged traffic. Under the Act as it stood he had thought at first that this power was provided for, but he had now come to the conclusion that it extended only to companies operating in Canada. It also did not apply to companies operating under the control of foreign corporations. The second provision would stipulate that the majority of directors on Canadian subsidized railways should be British subjects.

STEEL WORKS STRIKE.

Mr. Smith (Vancouver) asked whether the Minister of Labor had done anything to help in bringing about a solution of the difficulty at the Dominion Steel Works.

Sir William replied that neither of the parties had invited the intervention of the Government or the Department of Labor, but the Sydney Board of Trade had done so, and overtures had been made by the department to both parties, but up to the present neither of them had availed themselves of the services of the department.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Mr. Birkett presented a petition from the City of Ottawa against the passage of the bill respecting the Ottawa Electric Company.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. Lennox moved for a committee to be appointed by the Prime Minister to consider the Act respecting the control of public moneys and the audit of the public accounts.

FRESH MEAT ON THE FARM

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR KILLING ANIMALS.

Selection of Animals—Condition—Breeding and Quality—Age For Killing.

Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Meat on the Farm." The many illustrations enable anyone to follow closely the directions for killing and cutting up cattle, sheep and swine. The general advice given is worthy of close attention by all farmers who do not depend on the butcher for their meat supply.

The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it is not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever, or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food. Flesh of animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is not likely to cure well and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents all have the same effect on the meat as ill health, and, unless the animal can be killed and dressed immediately after such accident it is not best to use the meat for food. A rise of two degrees or more in the animal's temperature at or just previous to slaughtering is almost sure to result in stringy, gluey meat and to create a tendency to sour in curing.

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ON THE FARM.

PREPARATION.

Careful preparation greatly facilitates the bringing of any project to a successful culmination. This is true in any line or profession, and is especially applicable in the production of grains or fruits and in the breeding of live stock writes a correspondent.

The tendency in this strenuous age to do everything in a hurry has even spread to the farms and the laborers thereon are prone to hurry up the preparation of the soil by careless tillage to facilitate the early planting of the crop, frequently to its eventual injury. Work and work hard, but eliminate haste from all farm operations is a very safe rule to follow, and by its adoption embarrassing and expensive complications may often be avoided.

Preparation and completion are very important factors in profitable business enterprises of to-day, and the man who is fertile in planning and making elaborate preparations on the farm or in mercantile lines and has not the stick-to-itiveness and staying qualities to stand by the gun and push his project to a successful finish is sure to find himself squirming out at the little end of the horn sooner or later. Man's influence like congealed moisture, is never stationary. It is either contracting or expanding, and how often the actions of those about us have their influence upon our own deeds. It is but natural when the season for planting arrives, and we see John Jones over the way hastily and perhaps carelessly, completing his tillage for the reception of the seed to have an earnest longing to get our crops planted, "pass the quarter," and not be distanced in the race. Such action is commendable to a certain degree, as every farmer should take justifiable pride in having all of his varied labors completed promptly and in the proper season.

"HASTE MAKES WASTE"

is an old saw, however, and its truth is still being proven daily on the farms of Michigan. It is, as a rule, true that if time is limited a less area and more careful preparation will bring more satisfactory returns in the ordinary season than the more extensive acreage "slapped" in by careless methods.

An idiot having heard how God created man out of dust, said, "If God made a man out of dirt, why can't I?" and immediately suiting action to his words set to work in his back garden to make a man. He toiled industriously until the sun had sunk in the western horizon and the shades of night had settled down completely, obscuring his surroundings. The form had but one limb and its nose was only partially constructed, presenting a peculiar appearance. The following morning, his man forgotten, the idiot started out for a stroll through the main thoroughfare of his home village. As he walked leisurely along he beheld approaching him a shabbily clad man, with but one limb, hobbling along on crutches. The formation of the nasal appendage of this being was extremely singular. The idiot stood for a moment gaping with astonishment, then rushing up to the cripple he grasped him roughly by the collar and shook him, saying, "So it is you, is it?—you, why didn't you stay to be finished?"

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RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced his bill

FIRST CLASS MEAT

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Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly bred stock. The desired "marbling" or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the over fed showing animals furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply fleshed animal and nicely marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.

Age affects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite an extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh from very young animals lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal properly fattened and in good health would be preferred to a younger one.

IN POOR CONDITION.

Cattle are fit for beef at eighteen to twenty months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best beef will be obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. A calf should not be used for veal under six weeks of age, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may be used when two to three months old and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, otherwise it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish colored unattractive carcass will be the result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicely colored carcass.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive or after a rapid run about the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale color and very often develops a sour or putrid odor within three or four days after being dressed. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. Therefore, a thirty-six hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use.

"So it is you, is it?—you, why didn't you stay to be finished?"

How often the farmer fails to stay the planting long enough to finish the preparation. How often in his desire to do he neglects the development of the desire to prepare for the doing. We have in mind a neighbor who plowed up a heavy sod for corn and only deemed it necessary in preparation of the seed bed to make one gentle application of a light spike tooth harrow. After this the marker and planter were speedily put in operation and his corn was quickly planted. We still cling firmly to the belief that what is worth doing at all is worth doing in the best possible manner, and in the preparation of our land spare no expense of time and labor in pulverizing the soil and making a fine smooth seed bed. Our system of preparation of corn ground for the past few years has been to plow from six to eight inches in depth, the soil being sand loam, following the plow each day with a heavy roller which firms the ground thoroughly and greatly assists in the

RETENTION OF MOISTURE.

After the plowing and rolling are completed we harrow the ground thoroughly from two to six times depending upon its condition and what its crop the previous year, alternating the spring and spike tooth harrows. We find that by this method we secure a very satisfactory seed bed and even though by following this system of preparation we are forced to delay planting a week or ten days we feel amply repaid when we come to cultivate and harvest the crop.

It is very discouraging to expend a large amount of labor in the preparation of a field, sow the crop, care for it by the most approved methods and then perhaps have it prove an utter failure. It may be that opposite this field on your neighbor's farm is a field sown to the same identical crop and variety, put in by his "hurryup" system that may yield an abundant harvest. Such cases not infrequently occur and the careful tiller is occasionally inclined to think his labors are in vain, but if he will take the trouble to check up the results of the two methods for a decade, he will invariably find that year by year out his system has brought by far the greater returns.

These facts are as true in the breeding of live stock as in the cultivation of the land, careful thoughtful preparation being very essential in the establishment of a choice herd or flock. The utmost care should be taken in the selection of suitable breeding animals for the foundation of a profitable live stock business.

In no other calling is it perhaps as necessary to work and plan for the future as in the pursuit of agriculture. In the planting of fruits, the breeding of stock and the fertilization of his land the farmer is laying the groundwork for a competency in the days that are to be. He must be a dealer in "futures" and must cultivate those staying qualities which in any line of work eventually bring success.

SHEEP NOTES.

Sheep will bear neglect and thrive. At this time wet muddy yards often engender hoof rot.

Sheep prefer short fresh grass to that which is tall and coarse.

Sheep allowed to run down in condition should have brain even after grass has come.

No matter whether the lambs are raised for mutton or wool, they should be kept growing steadily.

No animal recovers so slowly from low conditions nor is so apt to recover at all as sheep.

The fleece cannot be too well grown and also often has left the sheep's back.

No animal will deteriorate so rapidly from neglect or show so marked an improvement for good keep as will sheep.

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Estimated revenue for the current year, \$71,000,000; ordinary expenditure, inclusive of sinking fund payments, \$54,500,000; capital expenditure, \$11,500,000; surplus over all current and capital expenditures, \$7,500,000, inclusive of \$2,500,000 added to the sinking fund.

RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced his bill

FIRST CLASS MEAT

cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh. A reasonable amount of flesh must be present to give juiciness and flavor to the flesh, and the fatter an animal is within reasonable limits, the better will be the meat. The presence of large amounts of fat is not essential, however, to wholesome meat and it is far more important that an animal be in good health than that it be extremely fat. It is wise to kill an animal that is losing flesh, as the muscles fibres are shrinking in volume and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and dryer. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from an animal in only medium flesh but gaining rapidly than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing in flesh.

Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly bred stock. The desired "marbling" or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the over fed showing animals furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply fleshed animal and nicely marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.

Age affects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite an extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh from very young animals lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal properly fattened and in good health would be preferred to a younger one.

IN POOR CONDITION.

Cattle are fit for beef at eighteen to twenty months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best beef will be obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. A calf should not be used for veal under six weeks of age, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may be used when two to three months old and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, otherwise it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish colored unattractive carcass will be the result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicely colored carcass.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive or after a rapid run about the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale color and very often develops a sour or putrid odor within three or four days after being dressed. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. Therefore, a thirty-six hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use.

"So it is you, is it?" "you," why didn't you stay to be finished?"

How often the farmer fails to stay the planting long enough to finish the preparation. How often in his desire to do he neglects the development of the desire to prepare for the doing. We have in mind a neighbor who plowed up a heavy sod for corn and only deemed it necessary in preparation of the seed bed to make one gentle application of a light spike tooth harrow. After this the marker and planter were speedily put in operation and his corn was quickly planted. We still cling firmly to the belief that what is worth doing at all is worth doing in the best possible manner, and in the preparation of our land spare no expense of time and labor in pulverizing the soil and making a fine smooth seed bed. Our system of preparation of corn ground for the past few years has been to plow from six to eight inches in depth, the soil being sand loam, following the plow each day with a heavy roller which firms the ground thoroughly and greatly assists in the

RETENTION OF MOISTURE.

After the plowing and rolling are completed we harrow the ground thoroughly from two to six times depending upon its condition and what its crop the previous year, alternating the spring and spike tooth harrows. We find that by this method we secure a very satisfactory seed bed and even though by following this system of preparation we are forced to delay planting a week or ten days we feel amply repaid when we come to cultivate and harvest the crop.

It is very discouraging to expend a large amount of labor in the preparation of a field, sow the crop, care for it by the most approved methods and then perhaps have it prove an utter failure. It may be that opposite this field on your neighbor's farm is a field sown to the same identical crop and variety, put in by his "hurryup" system that may yield an abundant harvest. Such cases not infrequently occur and the careful tiller is occasionally inclined to think his labors are in vain, but if he will take the trouble to check up the results of the two methods for a decade, he will invariably find that year by year out his system has brought by far the greater returns.

These facts are as true in the breeding of live stock as in the cultivation of the land, careful thoughtful preparation being very essential in the establishment of a choice herd or flock. The utmost care should be taken in the selection of suitable breeding animals for the foundation of a profitable live stock business.

In no other calling is it perhaps as necessary to work and plan for the future as in the pursuit of agriculture. In the planting of fruits, the breeding of stock and the fertilization of his land the farmer is laying the groundwork for a competency in the days that are to be. He must be a dealer in "futures" and must cultivate those staying qualities which in any line of work eventually bring success.

SHEEP NOTES.

Sheep will bear neglect and thrive. At this time wet muddy yards often engender hoof rot.

Sheep prefer short, fresh grass to that which is tall and coarse.

Sheep allowed to run down in condition should have brain even after grass has come.

No matter whether the lambs are raised for mutton or wool, they should be kept growing steadily.

No animal recovers so slowly from low conditions nor is so apt to recover at all as sheep.

The fleece cannot be too well grown and also often has left the sheep's back.

No animal will deteriorate so rapidly from neglect or show so marked an improvement for good keep as will sheep.



NEGLIGEE SHIRT SEASON IS HERE.

In our stock you can find all styles and prices from the 50c shirt to \$1.75. Also a splendid range of Men's Working Shirts at 50 and 75c. Boys' Negligee and Stiff Bosom Print Shirts at 50c, 75c and \$1.00. When you want something nice in the shirt line come to us. Our prices are the lowest and quality the highest.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. K. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grieve also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES.

HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH.

Hoes, weathers, scythes, rakes and all kinds of forks cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.



Our Windows

this week will show all that is new in **SUMMER SHOES** for Ladies' and Gentlemen.

Men's Grey Canvas Boots, Leather Tips **75c**

White and Grey Canvas Boots, strong sewed soles, cool and comfortable **\$1.50**

White Canvas Goodyear Welted The best we know of **\$2.50**

Tans are in it again. We have some very swell Tan Oxfords and Lace Boots just placed in stock.

Canvas Shoes for Boys', Misses' and Children—all prices **50, 60, 65 Cents**

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
F. J. ROBLIN, Manager.

HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams, And some new laid Eggs.

Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market. Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

Strawberry Festival and Band concert.

Will be held at Mr. Roy Lott's, Strathcona on Thursday evening, June 30th, under the auspices of St. Jude's church. Music furnished by S. O. E. Brass Band of Deseronto. Tickets 15 cents.

House to Let.

A new frame house on West street, 10 rooms with bath and hot and cold water. All modern conveniences. Good well at door. Apply to

J. H. CLAPP.

28. c.

Tuesday was the longest day in the year. **Berry Boxes.**

MADOLE & WILSON.

Mrs. Tarte, wife of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, is dead.

Lawn Mowers from \$2.25 to \$8.50 at **BOYLE & SON.**

McInness & Co.'s general store at Tiverton was destroyed by fire.

The village of Wakefield, Quebec, was partly destroyed by fire.

The autumn assizes will be held in Napanee on October 17th.

A large crowd attended the Moonlight excursion Thursday evening.

The Steamer Joe Milton was burned to the water's edge at Papoose Island.

International stock food, poultry food and heave cure **MADOLE & WILSON.**

Mr. John Whiteside's sawmill at Huntsville was destroyed by fire. Loss \$12,000.

Engineer Scanlin, who was injured in the railway accident at Paris died of his injuries.

Flour.

When wanting any give us a call for it has gone down and we will give you the benefit of all decreases in price.

GREY LION GROCERY.

A Tamworth Wedding.

A happy event took place at the Church of the Assumption on Tuesday June 21st, when Miss Mary Aileen Way, daughter of Lawrence Way, Tamworth, was united in marriage to Mr. George Pope, of Peterboro Rev. Father Carey, officiating. The bride looked charming in a gown of cream voile, trimmed with embroidered chiffon and oriental lace. She also wore a pretty lace hat. She was assisted by her sister Miss Maggie Way, of Picton, who wore a dainty gown of champagne voile and a lace hat of the same shade. Mr. E. Crowe, of Campbellford did the honors for the groom. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march which was ably rendered by Miss Mae Murphy, of Tweed. The bride was given away by her father. After the ceremony the wedding party and a few friends returned to the home of the bride's parents where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them. The happy couple left on the 2 p.m. train, amid showers of rice, good wishes and old shoes to spend a couple of weeks at Boswell's Island on the Trent. The numerous presents testified to the popularity of the bride. The groom's present to the bride was a piano and to the bridesmaid a beautiful emerald and pearl ring. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Pope will reside in Peterboro. The bride's travelling costume was navy blue zebiline and hat to match.

Heaven will permit no man to secure happiness by crime.—Aldieri.

The Poodle.

Poodle is derived from the German pudel, a puddle or pool. This dog was originally German, and the name was probably given because of being very closely allied to what is known as the water dog. Poodles are without doubt the most intelligent of all canines.

Bones in the Body.

In the human body there are about 263 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet.

"Walters,"

The name suggests

Perfect

Fitting

Garments.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Upstairs in Harshaw Block.

Entrance next Pruy's Liquor Store.

Expect to be back in my former store in about three weeks.

T. B. Wallace is selling 2 lbs.

Best Whiting 5c.
2 lbs. Sal Soda 5c., 3 tins Gillet's Lye 25c, 8 packages any kind of Dye 25c, best Lawn Grass Seed 25c lb., White Dutch Clover 30c. lb. Alabastine 25c and 40c package, Kalsomine 25c, and all kinds of Paints, Varnishes, Shellacs, Floor Paints, Bugby Paints, Chair Paints of

The Best Quality at Right Prices.

Red Cross Drug Store.

Percy Smith Drowned.

Saturday afternoon, Percy, the nine-year-old son of Mr. Willett Smith, of Fredericksburgh Station, was drowned. Together with a companion of about his own age he went to the creek about one mile from his home, and began playing in the water, when he got in a hole in the creek and was drowned. His little companion, after waiting a while for Percy to re-appear, became frightened and picking up the boy's clothes started back to the house and conveyed the information that Percy had gone into the water, went down out of sight, and had not come up again. The grief stricken parents upon investigation found the dead body of their only son just where the boy saw him sink to rise no more. The sympathy of all is extended to the family. The funeral took place Monday at 2 o'clock.

Swell Affair at Yarker.

Friday night a large ball was given at Ewart's Hall, Yarker, which was attended by people from Kingston, Napanee, Newburg, Odessa, Deseronto Strathcona and Tweed. About one-hundred and seventy-five people were present. The floor was in excellent condition and the music supplied by Crosby's orchestra was of the kind that lovers of the terpsichorean art enjoy. The first strains of the music started about nine o'clock and the merry revel was kept going till about four o'clock in the morning. Refreshments of a delicate description were served after mid-night. The committee in charge of the ball were: Mesdames W. J. Dollar, J. C. Connolly, F. S. Wartner, J. B. Burns, Dr. Oldham and Miss Gertrude Connolly. A special train was run from Napanee for the event. Among the most admired matrons was Mrs. M. Ryan, of Camden East. Miss Hermine Connolly was voted the belle of the ball. She was dressed in twine colored voile.

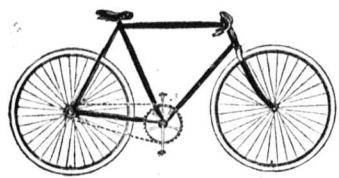
Buffalo Moths

—AND—

Bed Bugs

cannot live where our

Hoes, weathers, scythes, rakes and all kinds of forks cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.



A Canadian Bicycle

Is the One to Buy!

The many reasons for this will be plainly evident when you get it and ride it.
Nothing complicated about it—built of the most durable materials obtainable and carefully constructed.

It's Certain to Give You Satisfaction

Manufactured by
W. J. NORMILE,
NAPANEE BICYCLE WORKS.

Also 100 Second-Hand Wheels ranging in price from \$5.00 up.

At The Plaza
BARBER SHOP and CIGAR STORE.
Your Custom Solicited.
Tel. 89. A. WILLIS.

WOOL. WOOL, WOOL.

We wish everyone, especially our OLD CUSTOMERS, who have Wool to sell, to NOTE the FACT that we are in the market

This Year,
Cash or Trade.

We expect to be in our store, Smith's Old Jewelry Stand, Grange Block in about 10 days. Our stock will be replete in all the lines usually carried, and in addition thereto

Scotch and English Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Worsteds, Men's Furnishings, &c.

New and Up-to-Date Goods.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

International stock food, poultry food and heave cure **MADOLE & WILSON.**

Mr. John Whiteside's sawmill at Huntsville was destroyed by fire. Loss \$12,000.

Engineer Scanlin, who was injured in the railway accident at Paris died of his injuries.

Montreal Conservatives banqueted Mr. R. L. Borden in honor of his fiftieth birthday.

Frances L. Harrison pleaded guilty at Owen Sound to charges of forgery and theft.

Mr. W. J. Jewell is this week putting a new roof on Mrs. Doozee's residence on Bridge street.

Russia fears an uprising of the Mongols inhabiting territory along the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Hose, Shears, Nozzles, Sprays, Menders, at **BOYLE & SON.**

Hon. George W. Stephen, a prominent Montreal Liberal, died suddenly while on a fishing excursion.

M. McCorkill, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, has admitted bribery by agents and vacated his seat.

At Eagle Creek, N.W.T. a man named Stewart was shot dead by his young son for beating his wife.

Anyone interested in base ball is welcome to join the boys in their practice on the old circus grounds any evening.

Miss Annie McNeill of Michigan was killed by lightning during a visit to her uncle's place near Strathroy.

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mills.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

The bodies recovered from the Steamer General Slocum at New York number 624 and the missing total 300.

Mr. John Vanalstine is improving the appearance of his home with a coat of paint.

The three masted schooner, Lizzie Metzner unloaded coal at F. E. Vanluven's Wednesday.

The Presbyterian Sunday School expect to hold their annual outing to Glen Island early in July.

Percy, the nine-year-old son of Mr. Willett Smith of Fredericksburg Station, was drowned while bathing.

The Ancient order of United Workmen in Chattanooga Tenn., decided to hold their next convention in Montreal.

Price of hogs is on the raise. Feed Carnefac and save one month's feed. Sold at **GREY LION STORES.**

The bodies of Harvey Stephens and Gerald Mussen of Collingwood, victims of the recent drowning accident have been recovered.

Leonard Harrison was arrested at Owen Sound on the charge of forging the name of Dr. Milton Cavanagh, his employer, to a check for \$50.

Geo. Mackie received a thirteen months sentence at Fort William for stealing \$300 from an Express package at Atikokan Algoma.

Joseph Chatrand was committed for trial at Webbwood for the murder of Constable Irving and lodged in jail at Saul Ste Marie.

The ship yard, north of the Rock Drill Foundry presents a busy appearance these days. The owners of the different sailing crafts are busy getting them in shape.

A. S. Kimmervel pays 14 cts cash per dozen for eggs. Try our celebrated Five Roses Flour, best in the world. Victor Corn and Oats feed. Rock Salt cheap.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk and Bat were accidentally sunk, the former off the Chinese coast, the latter off Sardinia. No lives were lost.

Service as follows, Sunday June 26th in the Parish of Camden East—10.30 a.m. at St. John's church, Newburg—3 p.m. St. Luke's Camden East—and 6.30 p.m. St. Anthony's, Yarker.

Kingston will be in darkness after July 1st, unless the difficulty regarding the taking over of the lighting plant is settled by that time. At the last meeting of the city council, it was decided to terminate the street lighting contract with the Light, Heat & Power company on that date. If a settlement is not arrived at (and certainly at present the chances are small), the city may not get the plant for a month or perhaps three months, if an action for specific performance is entered against the company.

the most intelligent of all canines.

Bones In the Body.

In the human body there are about 263 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet.

Milo the Athlete.

Milo, the famous athlete of ancient Greece, was victor at both the Olympic and Pythian games for six different times in succession. His chief claim to fame rests upon the feat of running four miles with a three-year-old ox upon his shoulders.

Necessity Drove.

He—I don't understand your extravagance! Before we were married you had the reputation of being very economical. She (sweetly)—But you forget, dear, that before we were married I didn't have the money.

EXCURSIONS

to Port of

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

—for—

DOMINION DAY

—and—

FOURTH OF JULY.

Steamers—"NORTH KING"
"ALEXANDRIA"
"CASPIAN"

leaving on regular schedule time.

Fares for Round Trip :

Tickets good going from Deseronto on 30th June and returning not later than 5th July. **\$3.25**

Tickets good going from Deseronto 2nd or 3rd July and returning not later than 5th July **\$2.50**

Returning steamer "Alexandria" leaves Charlotte on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. and "North King" and "Caspian" leave daily at 8.30 p.m.

For full particulars apply to J. L. Boyes, Agent, Napanee.

E. E. Horsey, G. P. & F. Agent, L. O. & B. of Q. Stbt. Co. Kingston, Ont.
A. W. Hepburn, General Manager M.R. & Q. Trans. Co., Picton, Ont.



MEN'S FURNISHINGS

—FOR—

SUMMER WEAR.

NEGLEE SHIRTS, in the very latest patterns.—Prices 40c. to \$1.50.

LOW COLLARS, for warm weather—10c. to 25c.

FANCY SOX—15c. to 50c. a pair.
FANCY VESTS—\$1.00 to \$2.00.

STRAW HATS in the latest shapes—25c. to \$2.00.

Everything new, and up-to-date.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

Buffalo Moths

—AND—

Bed Bugs

cannot live where our

Bug Exterminator is used
25c a Bottle

at The Red Cross Drug Store.

Died at Amherst Island.

Andrew Hill, of Amherst Island, died early Monday morning, aged ninety-two years. For the past four years he has been confined to his bed through weakness. His passing was like a quiet sleep. The deceased was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, on April 4th, 1812. He came to Canada in 1831, and worked for some years in the government dockyard at Kingston. In 1887, he took part in the battle of the Windmill at Prescott. Mr. Hill had the honor in 1838 of firing the salute at Fort Henry in honor of the coronation of Queen Victoria. After sailing on vessels on the Bay of Quinte for several years, Mr. Hill settled on a farm on Amherst Island, and for the past sixty years resided there. In religion he was a Presbyterian, a member of Rev. Mr. Cumberland's congregation. Surviving are seven daughters and one son, viz: Mrs. Andrews, New York; Mrs. Finnigan, Pittsburg; Mrs. William Hastings, Kingston; Mrs. Cousins, Douglas, Mich.; Mrs. McCaughey, Bath; Mrs. D. Finnigan, Amherst Island; Miss Maggie and Thomas at home. Deceased's wife died about forty years ago.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT
—OF THAT—

IMPORTED CASTILE SOAP
received at

The Red Cross Drug Store

The Best Soap that you can buy
NO PERFUME of any kind just
PURE SOAP.

T. B. Wallace.

Burned to Death.

A very deplorable accident occurred at Enterprise early Saturday morning when the beautiful home of Willis Clark was totally destroyed by fire. Miss Ida, daughter of Mr. Clark, was boiling oil on the stove to oil the floor with. The oil began to boil over and she picked the pot off the stove, thinking to carry it outside and the flame from the stove caught the gas arising from the turpentine which was mixed with the oil. In a moment all the kitchen was ablaze and before Ida could reach the door her clothes were afire. She was severely burned about the legs, arms and back before the fire was extinguished. She was carried over to Alexander Dopkins' and Dr. Carscallen summoned. Everything was done for her that could be done, but she died about three o'clock Sunday morning—living only about twenty-one hours from the time of the accident. The piano and sideboard, containing the dishes, and most of the parlor furniture was saved. Mrs. Marcus Clarke and Mrs. Damon Clarke arrived Saturday afternoon from Napanee. Deceased was a niece of Damon Clarke, Piety Hill. The funeral was held in the Methodist church Tuesday afternoon, at half past one o'clock. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved father and relatives in this their hour of sadness.

Close's Mills are now grinding every day
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Ramsay's Mixed Paints

Give Good Satisfaction

1 Gallon covers
360 Square Feet

For sale only at The Red Cross Drug Store.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

Hammocks.

Large assortment to choose from at
BOYLE & SON.

Billiard and Pool Tables For Sale.

Complete, balls, racks, &c. Going at a great sacrifice. Address Box 10 Napanee.

Thanks, Come Again.

The thanks of the staff are tendered Mr. Sparks for the finest and largest box of strawberries we have had this season.

Lost.

That brand new umbrella, bearing the initials "E. M. L." upon the silver handle, will be gladly accepted if returned to E. McLaughlin, C.P.R. ticket office.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott. 21st Proprietor.

Football at Tweed.

The game of football played at Tweed on Saturday last between teams from Deseronto and Peterboro resulted in a victory for Deseronto by a score of 2-1. The game was for the championship of groups four and five of the Midland League.

Hello Central! Yes.

Well, there is to be (D.V.), the annual Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival held in the brick church, Morven, on Tuesday evening, June 28th, when there will be plenty of cake, Strawberries and Ice Cream served. A good programme is being prepared by local and foreign talent. Come and let us all go, for it is at Morven, where we always have a good time. Admission 25 cts; reduction for children.

School Grants.

The following are the apportionments of the Legislative Public School Grants for 1904: The Town of Napanee receives \$348.00. The following municipalities receive: Adolphustown, \$64.00; Amherst Island \$96.00; Anglesia, Effingham and Kaladar, \$117.00; Camden East, \$563.00; Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, \$127.00; Ernestown, \$325.00; North Fredericksburgh, \$173.00; South Fredericksburgh, \$100.00; Richmond, \$266.00; Sheffield, \$208.00.

Notice to Parents.

The Department of the Registrar General, Toronto, has called the attention of the Division Registrar, J. E. Herring, Town Clerk, to the necessity of a complete registration of all births within the municipality, as it may soon become necessary in the Province of Ontario for the protection of children under the age of fourteen years to make the production of a birth certificate compulsory before employment can be secured. It is urgently requested that all births be hereafter registered within 30 days from day of birth.

Passed Creditable Exams.

At the annual commencement of the University of Toronto, held on Friday, the 10th instant, the degree M. B. with honors was conferred on George Edwin Eakins. Dr. Eakins passed a most successful examination, winning seventh place out of a class of 110. The degree of B. A. was at the same time conferred on Sidney Warner Eakins, who also gained honors in Mathematics. Messrs. Eakins will be pleased to read of their successful University career. Dr. Eakins will spend the summer in the office of Dr. J. W. Rowan, Toronto. The above were sons of the late Dr. I. E. Eakins, of the city of Belleville. Mrs Eakins was a daughter of the late Sidney Warner, of Wilton, near Napanee.

Orangemen at Yarker

The Orange Lodge of Lennox and Addington and East Hastings will this year celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, at Yarker on Tuesday 12th July. The lodges will form in procession at the town square at 1 o'clock, headed by Yarker and Enterprise brass bands, and march to Carroll's Grove where addresses will be delivered by Uriah Wilson, M. P., James Reid, M. P. P., Rev. J. F. Mears, C. E. S. Radcliffe, J. K. Henry, E. Farnsworth and others. Capt. Alf M. Bell, County Master, will preside. Reduced rates will be given on the B. Q. R. The committee in charge are Messrs D. H.

MADILL BROS.

STOCK ADJUSTING BARGAINS ==NEXT WEEK.==

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 27th.

Store
Closed
on
Friday
July
1st.

This is the season of stock adjustments. And it is just as necessary for up to-date stocks to be gone through and weeded out as it is for the farmer to weed, hoe and cultivate his fields of corn. With this object in view we have gone carefully through the different departments and have applied the knife unsparingly, cutting and hewing deeper than usual where necessary. The list below are only a few of the many bargains taken from the different departments.

Store
Closed
on
Friday
July
1st.

Stylish Dress Vestings 19c yd

Really it seems absurd to sell these vestings at such a ridiculous low price for they are brand new goods that find ready sale for shirt waists and shirt waist suits at 25c and 35c, but during stock adjusting sale they go at..... 19c.

Fancy White Waistings.

For waists only, with beautiful mercerized finish in basket and fancy weaves, also in neat checks and plain effects. Regular 25 cent stock Adjusting 19c. price..... 19c.

Fancy Cotton Etamines 19c.

For shirt waist suitings in grey and lichen shades, 33 inches wide. Regular 25c. Adjusting 19c. Sale price..... 19c.

Fancy Mercerized Canvas 12 1-2 Cents.

In white ground with colored stripes, spots and floral designs. Lovely summer goods sold in regular way 15c and 20c. Adjusting Sale price 12 1/2c.

Dainty Summer Muslins.

Latest importation of handsome Colored Muslins in plain and embroidered effects, dainty dotted designs in all shades. Also many of the more elaborate patterns in lovely tints so popular this season. Regular selling price of these Muslins were 18c and 20c. Adjusting Sale price..... 15c.

Other lines in beautiful colorings were per yard 15c. Adjusting Sale price 12 1/2c.

A Big Offering in DRESS GOODS

10 shades in the lot, sheer light open fabrics so popular this season and which make such handsome summer costumes. They are voiles, etamines, canvas and twine cloths, all pure wool regular selling price 65c to \$1.00.

65c and 75c Voiles, 3 shades only, 40 cents.
90c and \$1.00 Voiles, 2 shades only, 50c.
80c and 85c Canvas and Twine Cloths, 3 shades only 60c.
75c and 80c. Etamines, 2 shades only 60c.
All at stock adjusting prices.

Women's Raincoats \$7.00.

5 of these left made of fashionable suitings, stylish shape, loose back and correct sleeves were \$10.00. Adjustable Sale \$7.00

An opportunity to buy these again at this price is hardly likely to occur.

Women's Rubber Lined Coats

6 only, made in desirable style, velvet collar and loose front. The regular price was \$3.00 Stock Adjustable Sale .. \$2.50

BOYS' BLOUSES, best quality navy blue duck with white stripes and spots trimmed with white braid and sailor collar, regular 50c. Sale price 39c.

PRINTS, MUSLINS AND GINGHAMS.

We must make a clearance of these lines, and in order to do so we are giving exceptional bargains. This lot embraces a big range of wash goods comprising swiss organdies, dimities, gingham, cotton voils, colored and fancy muslins and ENGLISH PRINTS. A large portion of these lines come in short ends, quite a few in longer lengths and perhaps a few half pieces, but the majority are cut down to one or two dress lengths in a pattern. Hundreds of patterns to choose from. Regular prices of these goods were 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, but the Adjusting Stock Sale takes them at 10c.

Sateen Skirt Sale, June 25th.

Prices \$1 25 & \$1 35

Manufacturers'

Sale Price 07c

Marker and Enterprise brass bands, and march to Carroll's Grove where addresses will be delivered by Uriah Wilson, M. P., James Reid, M. P. P., Rev. J. F. Mears, C.E.S., Radcliffe, J. K. Henry, E. Farnsworth and others. Capt. Alf M. Bell, County Master, will preside. Reduced rates will be given on the B. & R. The committee in charge are Messrs D. H. Smith, Thos. E. Farris, G. C. Davey, Joyce Boyce, and G. A. Shangraw.

A New Movement.

The following petition is being circulated among the electors of the county of Lennox: "We the undersigned electors of the County of Lennox and Addington, pledge ourselves to oppose with our vote and influence any candidate seeking election to the House of Commons from the riding of Lennox and Addington, unless the said candidate will pledge himself through the public press if elected, to use his vote and influence to secure a custom tariff for the Dominion of Canada which will not discriminate against the farmer, and in favor of the manufacturer, on any article of which the farmer is, by virtue of his occupation a consumer."

James Brandon, Napanee, is the chief mover in this matter, and a number of signatures have already been obtained.

Agreement.

We the undersigned merchants of the town of Napanee, representing the different branches of business, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business, every Wednesday afternoon at 12.30, during the month of July, and the 3rd and 17th of August. The said stores to remain closed from 12.30 until balance of day.

Wilson Bros.
McRossie Shoe Co.
J. J. Haines.
The Robinson Co.
Madill Bros.
The Hardy Dry Goods Co.
J. L. Boyce (store).
C. A. Graham & Co.
D. J. Hogan & Son.
McLeod.
Mrs. C. A. Perry.
M. J. Ross.
Doxsee & Co.
Smith & Bro.
F. Chinnack.
McIntosh Bros.
Alice Wilson.

Wedded at Napanee.

Last Saturday afternoon there took place a very quiet but pretty wedding at the residence of John Shrap, Robert St. The occasion was the marriage of his granddaughter, Miss Edith, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Luke Sharp, to the Rev. Austin P. Stanley, youngest son of Ex-Altd. Robert J. Stanley, of the City of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. O. Johnston, of Toronto, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Boyce, B.A., B.D., of Morven. While Miss Iolene Haight played Mendelssohn's beautiful wedding march the wedding party entered the drawing room. The bridesmaid was Miss Ethel Egan, Albert College. She looked pretty in a deep cream gown of voile over blue silk, trimmed daintily with white chiffon and silk cluny lace. Little Miss Eleanor Stanley, niece of the groom acted as flower girl. She carried a basket laden with roses and smilax. She was a bunch of sweetness in her little lace dress and chiffon bonnet with long ties. The bride wore a very becoming travelling suit of blue ladies' cloth with lace blouse over silk. Mr. Clarence Sharp and Master Fletcher Sharp brothers of the bride assisted the groom. Master Fletcher acting as ring bearer carried the wedding ring upon a silver tray to the groom. After the ceremony, Miss Sharp, aunt of the bride, served tempting refreshments. The bride was the recipient of many costly and handsome presents which showed the high esteem with which she was held among her numerous friends. The groom's gift to the bride was a cheque for a sum of money, to the bridesmaid a silver tray prettily carved and engraved, to the little flower-girl a gold rope chain and engraved locket, to the groomsmen a silk umbrella with old ebony handle and stirling silver finishings, to the little ring bearer a gun-metal watch and gold chain. Unfortunately the bride was suffering from an attack of appendicitis so their proposed wedding trip to St. Louis had to be cancelled. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, leave for their conference appointment at Echo Bay within a couple of weeks and latter in the season when Mrs. Stanley grows stronger they expect to enjoy their wedding trip.

Sateen Skirt Sale, June 25th. Manufacturers' Prices \$1.25 & \$1.35. Sale Price 97c.

New arrivals this week—New York Novelties in Ladies' Wash Collars, 15c. to 75c.

New Wash Belts in white only, light and dark, blue and pink trimming 20c, 25c, and 40c.

New String Ties, in navy, white, red, and black 55c.

New Dress Trimmings to match all the leading shades in dress materials.

To-Day,—Friday, Remnant Sale Day.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.



A Sight To Behold

Is Everything, provided your Dyes are adequate to the task of looking at it.

If there are things difficult for you to see, your eyes need the assistance of Glasses. We have the best, and fit them scientifically.

—TESTING FREE.—

F. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.

If you want No. 1 pine apples for canning go to Kelley's where you can get the largest and best for least money.

We have the best 25c green tea in town. Give it a trial and be convinced.

No worry or trouble in making first class bread if you use our H.P. flour. (Cream of the West.)

If you want a cup of choice coffee try our noted brand at 40c. It takes the lead.

Some old cheese just to hand to-day, try it.

H. W. KELLY, Campbell House Corner.

27d

Albert Tangon, arrested at Fort William on suspicion of being an incendiary has confessed. He fired Macdonald's blacksmith shop the C.P.R. cattle sheds, Waddington's warehouse King & Co's store, Rutledge Bros.' stable and elevator "B".

E. Loyst, farmer's store, has a car of Bran, white shorts, corn and oats. And all kinds of ground feed. A full supply of flour. Salt, fine and coarse, wholesale and retail. Coal Oil, Good 25c Tes; groceries—one price to all.

Frontenac Company's Dividend.

The Frontenac Cereal Company of Kingston has declared a dividend of 7 per cent per annum on the preferred stock of the Company. The dividend was decided on at a meeting of the directors a few days ago. This is the result of the first year's business of the Company in the introduction of Orange Meat, the Canadian Cereal food which has become so popular and which may now be found in almost every grocery and general store from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The success of the Frontenac Cereal Company in this, its first year's business is an indication of a very bright future before it.

Band Concert.

The Napanee Brass Band will give a fine open air concert on the market square this Friday evening at 7.30 and will render the following selections:

PROGRAMME.

Callie, Waltz.
Yorktown, Two-Step.
Fairy Belle, Waltz.
Cavalier, March.
Silver Tone, Waltz.
Brenade, Waltz.
Della, Waltz.
New Centure, March.
God Save The King.

The Band is now open for engagements.

Screen wire window screens sold very cheap at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Something Especially Fine in Dinnerware.

Just to hand this week direct from the potteries, England, three crates of dinner ware in assorted sizes and decorations nothing ever before put on this market at as good value. Anyone expecting matchings kindly call.

THE COXALL CO.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A MAME PROPOSED.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir,—I see by the press that there is a possibility and also a probability of a union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and as the new church will need a new name, and as some have already sent in names, I take the liberty of sending you one also. My name will allow other churches to join without changing the name. I would call it "The United Church of Canada." This, Mr. Editor, is only a suggestion from an official member of the Western Methodist Church original.

Yours truly,

R. J. WRIGHT.

Napanee, 15th June, 1904.

CANADIAN PRINTS—about 500 yds

in the lot, short ends of one or two dress lengths and perhaps 3 or 4 half pieces, good for many purposes. Cool wrappers and waists, regular 8c. to 10c. Stock Adjusting Sale 5c.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS 25c.—

These are in broken sizes in plain and fancy patterns. Regular 75c to \$1.25. Sale price 25c.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN RUGS

2 only ENGLISH VELVET RUGS regular selling price \$25.00. Adjusting Sale Price \$20.00.

3 only GERMAN AXMINSTER RUGS sold regularly for \$25.00. Stock Adjusting Sale \$20.00.

June Weddings.

The Engagement Ring, Wedding Ring, Bridal Gift, in fact your entire outfit can be purchased right in style at

SMITHS'

See Us for all your Wedding Gifts.

Also the Largest Assortment of Souvenir Jewellery ever shown in this section, and new designs arriving daily. We are right there with the goods this season.

Smiths' Jewellery Store, NAPANEE.

Screen doors and windows, handsome designs. MADOLE & WILSON.

East End Barber Shop

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. J. N. OSBORNE Prop.

Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

A little son of Mr. John Campbell was drowned while bathing at Brantford.

Chief interest in the Republican national convention, which opens to-morrow at Chicago, centers in the Vice-Presidential nomination, President Roosevelt's renomination being assured.

The Commissioner of the British East African Protectorate, objecting to certain orders given by Lord Lansdowne, has cabled his resignation and a demand for an investigation.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher